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VALE
ERNST CHRISTOF FRIEDRICH ZÜNDEL

24 April 1939 – 5 August 2017

Fredrick Töben reflects on Ernst Zündel's declaration of war on Judea

>>Am deutschen Wesen wird die Welt genesen – We have changed the World<<

Dear Ingrid, Family, and Friends of Ernst

Ingrid, your email of 6 August 2017 deeply shocked and numbed me.

It is my quiet duty to notify you that my husband, Ernst Zündel, passed away yesterday at the home in the Black Forest in Germany where he was born. Details are still sketchy, but I know that his sister, Sigrid, was with him when it happened. She found him unconscious and called the ambulance. He was pronounced dead shortly thereafter. Apparently it was a heart attack. That is really all I know at this time. Please put this notice on your website. There will be an official press release in a few days. What can I say? Perhaps just this: "... that there has passed a radiance from this earth ..."

Ingrid Zündel

It is with immense sadness that I heard of Ernst's untimely and unexpected death, and my thoughts are with you in this time of grief. Judging by the reaction of the Revisionist community the Ernst Zündel legacy is assured and he will remain a monumental example of the Revisionist powerhouse, without which we would not have today, through the Internet, a raging debate about matters Holocaust. Again, my very heartfelt condolence on your loss.

I draw comfort from the knowledge that you are not alone in this time of grieving for Ernst because you are supported by all of Ernst's countless friends.

For almost half a century Ernst has been out there on the front line, a truly Germanic hero who has led in this Revisionist battle by setting a personal example to all who crossed his path.

Though I had never heard the name of Ernst Zündel before, the first time I came in contact with Ernst's actual work was in 1971 when I witnessed a protest at the Stuttgart Königsplatz. A handful of young people were protesting against the continued imprisonment of Adolf Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, 26 April 1894–17 August 1987, in the British sector of Berlin's Spandau Prison. Hess had been held there since the end of the war, and in 1947 was convicted of crimes against peace and conspiracy to commit a crime, and received a life sentence. It is almost certain that British agents strangled him on 17 August 1987 because the Soviet Union was willing to release him. In any case, an old man would not have the strength to strangle himself – which would, indeed, have been the first horizontal hanging ever to have succeeded.

[*>>David Irving advises that Hess was brutally strangled in Spandau in 1987 by an angry young Negro GI guard named Tony Jordan, probaby using his tie; appalled by the irony of the circumstances, the unfortunate death was covered up by agreement between the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office, who ordered the Berlin police investigation stopped; Detlev Mehis, the Berlin prosecutor, himself visited David Irving and told him this. The killer resigned the army, but still lives safe in Berlin. There is no statutory limitation of prosecutions, or* Verjährung, *for murder in Germany, but Spandau was in the British Sector.<<* - FT responds: Is this a credible story? The security change-over was between Soviet and British details, so how would a US GI have access, and then would he not be immediately transferred home? Why would he be angry? This sounds much like a fairy tale aimed to muddy the waters.]

Only 26 years later, in 1997, did Ernst personally advise me that this protest against Hess' continued imprisonment had been a part of his global outreach work.

Ernst had set out to defend the German people against those hurtful allegations arising out of the International Military Tribunal trials, the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials held for just on a year, from 20 November 1945 to 1 October 1946, and the subsequent Frankfurt Auschwitz trials of 20 December 1963 to 19 August 1965.

Of course, the latter Auschwitz trials were influenced by the precedent-setting *The Zyklon B Case* held by the British Military Court in Hamburg on 1-8 March 1946. It found that German industrialist Dr Bruno Tesch and Karl Weinbacher were found guilty of knowingly having between 1 January 1941 and 31 March 1945, supplied Zyklon B gas for the murder/extermination of civilians in concentration camps:

"... from 1942 to 1945, systematically exterminating human beings to an estimated total of six million, of whom four and a half million were exterminated by the use of Zyklon B in one camp alone, known as Auschwitz/Birkenau."
http://www.worldcourts.com/imt/eng/decisions/1946.03.08_United_Kingdom_v_Tesch.pdf

We all recall that it was Ernst's 1988 trial that caused the Auschwitz-Birkenau plaques with the 4

million figure on them to be removed and replaced with the 1-1.5 million figure.

Such trials, which reject any form of defence, are nothing new in human history because these post-World War Two trials were conducted like the witch trials of the late 15th to the late 18th centuries.

Just recently we were reminded of the Salem Witch Trials of 1692 and 1693 that resulted in 19 accused being hanged and one 71-year-old man crushed to death with heavy stones all because of verbal witness evidence that a judge uncritically accepted as proving the accused's guilt.

This witch trial procedure was then also the model used in future Holocaust trials, but now rebranded under the Human Rights legislation where truth, as in the witch trials, is no defence, but a hurt feeling is enough to convict an accused.

Then, after the Stuttgart Hess protest and during the late 1970s while teaching and travelling in Southern Africa, I came across individuals who mentioned to me there are researchers in Canada, USA, Britain, France, and Germany itself, who are questioning the details, if not disputing outright, the then prevailing post World War Two narrative.

These individuals had the courage to challenge the alleged factual and truthful accounts of what transpired during those 12 years, 1933-1945, in particular the allegation that Jews were killed in homicidal gas chambers.

Also, around the early 1970s German judge Dr Wilhelm Stäglich, 11 November 1916–5 April 2006, wrote an article in a magazine about his 1944 experience at Auschwitz. The fact that Stäglich was also a member of the so-called right-wing nationalist party, NDP, saw him victimized by his own judiciary; he was forced into early retirement and had his pension halved for five years. Add to that, when in 1979 the article was turned into a book: *Der Auschwitz Mythos: Legende oder Wirklichkeit*, in 1983 his University of Göttingen revoked the doctorate title it had conferred upon him in 1951 on account of his 1979 published book lacking academic distinction. This was a warning to the German academic establishment not to touch matters Holocaust.

I mention Stäglich's legal persecution because this kind of professional witch hunting procedure was then also viciously applied to Ernst by Canada's Jewish pressure groups and their willing helpers.

In 1973 Thies Christophersen, 27 January 1918-13 February 1997, published a slim booklet, *Die Auschwitz Lüge*, wherein he recounts his time spent at Auschwitz from January to December 1944, and where he had been in charge of the synthetic rubber research laboratory that employed 200 Soviet women prisoners. Christophersen had to flee across the border to Denmark where he was safe from German prosecution. He also appeared as a witness at Ernst's first 1995 trial.

Here is Ernst interviewing Thies Christophersen *über* die *Auschwitz Lüge* in 1992:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSa43yWqnpk,

and the book:

https://www.slideshare.net/Forisson/christophersen-thies-die-auschwitzlge

It became more intense for Ernst when in 1974 under his own publishing imprint, *Samisdat Publishers*, he published that now legendary *Did Six Million Really Die? The Truth At Last*, by Richard E. Harwood/Richard Verrall.

In 1976, Professor Arthur Butz had his definitive book published by Tony Hancock's *Historical Review Press*, HRP, in England: *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, which in later editions had a subtitle added: *The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry.*

Two years later, in 1978, NBC screened the four part television miniseries *Holocaust*, coincidentally broadcast on 16 and ending on 19 April, a day before Adolf Hitler's birthday. This series began a relentless and definitive Holocaust fixation process that began engulfing the global community, and which has endured to this day.

Also in 1978 publisher Willis Carto established the *Institute for Historical Review*, IHR, and a year later the IHR held a significant inaugural conference, which brought together individual Holocaust Revisionists from around the world, among them Frenchman, Robert Faurisson, and John Bennett from Australia.

One of the major individuals behind this global revisionist information campaign, who aimed to offer a counter-interrpetation to the distortions produced by Hollywood was, of course, a resident living in Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada – Ernst Zündel.

While Hollywood was distributing anti-German hatred propaganda there developed among the Hollywood establishment a great fear when they realized that Ernst also revved up his mammoth drive literally flooding the world with the true facts of the Jewish Holocaust.

And as Ernst had anticipated, soon enough a Jewish woman came along to claim victim status, hurt feelings, allegations of renewed persecution by Neo-Nazis, and so on. A lady by the name of Sabina Citron felt so hurt by what she had read in *Did Six Million really die?* that on 18 November 1983 she initiated legal proceedings against its publisher for "spreading false news", then still a criminal act and a relique of 13th century English law, the "De Scandalis Magnatum" of 1275. Mature individuals do not let themselves be hurt

by the voluntary reading of a book, and this thus raises a fundamental question: *Why did she not just throw the booklet away instead of venturing into the court system?* The book was not a set text of any educational establishment.

And thus began Ernst's Canadian and German odyssey through the legal system, especially his two trials in 1985 and 1988 and his 1992 Supreme Court Appeal, which ultimately acquitted him of any wrongdoing; but to then be continued with extradition to Mannheim, Germany, for another five years.

I need not here elaborate the details of this significant Jewish decision legally to take on Ernst. Suffice to say that Ernst did not bend to Jewish, or any other, pressure. In fact, he deliberately arranged for Fred Leuchter and his report to be presented on 20 April 1988 and, as he said, "This is my present to the Führer". It just didn't happen but Ernst planned it, and his enemy used this as an example to further defame him with the homicidal gassing lie!

I recall how Professor Deborah Lipstadt visited Australia in 1994 and together with colleague David Brockschmidt we undertook that eight-hour drive from Adelaide to Melbourne to hear her speak. She confirmed that she was only seeking the truth – *let truth prevail* – about the Holocaust and the six million and the homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, etc. Lipstadt also confirmed there were tonnes of documents that proved the homicidal gassing claims to be true and that Fred Leuchter and Germar Rudolf in their "laughable research" got it all wrong.

The tone and the self-certainty in which she spoke with us after delivering her talk unsettled us somewhat. And what to do when in doubt? Ring the expert – Zündel.

I shall never forget Ernst's response to my recounting our meeting with Lipstadt: *The story keeps on changing – the four million reduced to 1-1.5 million; Krema I is a reconstruction symbolically representing what happened at Krema II, but the six million figure remains, etc.*

Then on my 1997 first Revisionist world trip I visited Ernst at his Carlton Street home, followed by more visits throughout the years. After his Canadian trials it was also so good to see Ernst establish himself with Ingrid at Pidgeon Forge, where I stayed a couple of days and enjoyed the typical Zündel hospitality. I recall mentioning to Ernst the joke I had heard when I spent seven months at Mannheim Prison in 1999: *There are two types of people – those who have been inside and those who have it coming to them*.

It was at Bradley Smith's home in Rosarito, Mexico, that on the night of 5 February 2003 we watched the evening news and saw Colin Powell hold up a vial with trucks appearing on a screen behind him that resembled World War Two army trucks – possibly like the mobile delousing gas vans the Germans had – and Powell's claim the USA had found the proof that will indict Saddam Hussein for having used poison gas, anthrax, on his Iraqi people.

We both thought of the claims made by those who believe in the homicidal gassing nonsense that the Germans had mobile homicidal gassing vans wherein they killed countless prisoners.

I also mentioned to Bradley that while visiting the Zündels, Ernst had shown me a video clip of a controlled demolition, which he claimed would prove that 911 was an inside job. Bradley countered by suggesting Powell's anthrax threat exposé will be used to invade and decimate Iraq – for the sake of Eretz Yisrael.

And soon after, in the by now obligatory read of Ingrid's daily ZGram, what had also happened on 5 February 2003 was revealed: Ernst had been arrested at his home in Tennessee in a most irregular way; we covered this in Adelaide Institute's Newsletter No 186.

The reason why Ernst had left Canada in the first instance also rested on the fact that new human rights legislation – Hate Laws – as in Australia, enabled individuals to launch legal action where truth was no defence but where a "hurt feeling" was enough to criminalize anyone accused of such.

It stood to reason that so-called Holocaust survivors would feel aggrieved by what Revisionists had factually researched about their Holocaust horror narrative. The physical proof that would support the factual existence of the homicidal gas chambers allegations simply could not be found.

After returning from my disturbing overseas trip I was angry at the US authorities for having bent to Jewish pressure in order to continue Ernst's legal persecution. I was also angry at the Colin Powell episode that linked the impending US aggression against its former ally, Saddam Hussein, with alleged HITLER-NAZI aggression against the Jews.

And so on 30 March I was in Jordan ready to join other human shields in protest at the impending US invasion of Iraq. I even applied for a visa at the Iraqi embassy in Amman but was advised that it was too late for a visit to Iraq because the war would start in a day, and other human shields, for example, from South Africa, were returning to

Jordan. And although I met his wife and family, I did not meet up with imprisoned Revisionist Ibrahim Alloush who had been a part of a Jordanian-wide street uprising/protest against what the US coalition was doing in Iraq.

Let me briefly return to 1984, which was significant because the IHR's representative in Australia, John Bennett, had dared to include in his annual publication, *Your Rights*, an article about historical Revisionism, mentioning the disturbing to date then unquestioned historical fact that the "Holocaust" is a myth, a lie, the hoax of the twentieth century. Distributors refused to handle the 1984 edition.

For the some-time politically left-leaning lawyer John Bennett the Butz–Carto-Faurisson-Leuchter-Zündel connection was a blessing in disguise. He was dismissed from the Victorian Civil Liberties Union, which he co-founded, because those running it hated him for his Holocaust skepticism, and so he founded his own Australian Civil Liberties Union-ACLU, and continued to publish *Your Rights*.

When I was dismissed from my teaching position at the beginning of 1985 I began a closer legal association with Bennett and with various individuals who were also facing court, and suddenly I realized that the legal system was there not only to assist in resolving disputes but also there to lend a hand in stabilizing social structures through legal force, if necessary.

My successful eight year legal battle to have my teacher dismissal matter declared "invalid" came at great expense – the family fractured and fell apart, as did friendships because horrible and tense family divorce proceedings break up former sound relationships as well. My local community was also divided.

I can thus relate to Ernst's personal life as well with is second brief marriage that he called "character forming".

And so whenever I had doubts, fears, regrets, just pure exhaustion in facing another day in court almost continuously since 1985, I considered this to be just another example of the eternal battle-of-the-wills of which we should be glad because it means we are still alive.

I also had Ernst as an example to follow because he did not give up and succumb to taking drugs of any kind in order to get through that rough patch. He also did not develop a hatred or a typical scapegoat mentality that blames everyone else for the misfortunes he suffered. On the contrary, Ernst's 1985 and 1988 Holocaust trials were so victorious in themselves that Jonas Alexis rightly claims they destroyed the Holocaust – see Jonas Alexis' article following below.

And a final word about Ernst's character, his modesty, his generosity, his fair-mindedness, his sense of humour, his lack of bitterness and hatred towards anyone. I think such a mature attitude of mind is achieved when you have a clear conscience in what your life has been about.

There are individuals who operate with that **Talmudic-Marxist-Feminist** hate and death dialectic, where the **other** is considered to be less than human.

The thesis comes together with the antithesis to produce a synthesis, for example: Man = thesis; woman = antithesis; woman castrates man = androgynous/ sexless = synthesis.

Another dialectic is poverty and wealth, but which Betrand Russell simply dismissed as not being opposites at all but just a different expression of humanity, i.e. there will always be poor and rich people, and the envy and jealousy that drives the Marxist dialectic is a pathology.

Marx proudly proclaimed that he had turned Hegel upside down, thereby projecting the Hegelian base of the pyramid as the ultimate, the worldly materialism. Hegel had postulated that the base of a pyramid is physical and that our human development progresses to the absolute, to the abstract, to the idea that sits at the top of the pyramid. The Hegelian dialectic is life-giving: Man – Woman and the meeting of these opposites forms the synthesis, the child = a new life is created by opposites coming together.

Currently in our global village the Talmudic-Marxist-Feminist death dialectic has the upper hand, something Donald Trump is attempting to change so that the life-giving Hegelian dialectic may flourish, where the opposites come together to create new life and new possibilities. This kind of thinking is generational thinking and so offers a long-range perspective containing fundamental values that guarantee the continuation of our human existence – without degeneration leading us into another Untergang. The Hegelian dialectic offers us a continuous process of values clarification with which we ensure our own personal and cultural survival.

The current sadistic death dialectic consists of TERRORISM that delights in torture, which is something totally alien to Ernst's thinking. It was, however, used against him until the end. The tragedy is that they denied Ernst and Ingrid to spend their final years together. Ernst's life has been a total sacrifice for Germany and for the world at large.

Thank you Ernst for having been there and for having set a personal example to all of us, and by havin taken the Kantian maxim to heart: ***Habe Mut, Dich Deines eigenen Verstandes zu bedienen!***

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The following excerpts, transcribed from the 2011 produced video, *Off Your Knees Germany 1983-2003*, has Ernst reflecting on his long drawn-out legal battle:

I came here because I wanted to make a new life in a free land and for the first ten years of my life in Canada was terrific. I had a real wakeup call when I tried to apply for citizenship and was turned down without being given a reason. I still don't have the reasons.

You know there's the Ernst Zündel that the police has in its files; there's Ernst Zündel that the Canadian Jewish Congress loves to hate; there's the other Ernst Zündel that B'nai B'rith kicks around. I am in fact a human rights activist. My misfortune is that I am white and German.

The Supreme Court acquitted me after the State, pimping for powerful Jewish interests, prosecuted me for nine long years, up and down the courts, only to be told by the highest court in the land that what I had done was absolutely sanctioned and constitutionally protected.

If I was a member of the Zionist lobby that has conned itself to a pinnacle of influence and power in this society based on victimhood that they were hard done by my German people in the second world war, I maybe would also hate, and that I, like the Paul Revier of the Germans, to come along and ring the bells of freedom.

What the persecuted of yesterday were, today they are the persecutors. They are the people that get up in the pulpit to excite the public against the people like myself. They are the ones that call me hatemonger, hater, Nazi, fascist. I don't go around excoriating them because they worship at the feet of gangsters and murderers and terrorists like Begin and Shamir and Rabin, occupiers with a military jackboot grinding Palestinians in their own land to the ground. Who the hell are these people who for 50 years keep the Germans down under their jackboots by lying about things that now turn out most likely never happened to them.

That's why I am called a hatemonger because truth hurts. They hate the truth that I tell. I want equality for Germans around the world – and we are tired of begging for it.

For fifty years we have borne the sign of Cain by a powerful media avalanche that the Allies unleashed against the German people after the war, when there was no German government to speak for them. When the governments fail and when Quisling governments rule over your own people, then it's time for ordinary citizens to get up and ring the bells of freedom.

I'm in the absolute best tradition of any human rights struggle that ever was – only mine is German. And so, of course, what is the easiest thing to do? – to target me with all the alleged, imagined, concocted and brewed-up hate stories that Hollywood ever poured out.

I was a refuge from militarism that the Allies imposed on the German people after they defeated them. I am the descendent of a very proud people, and I'll be damned if I'm going to let some Turk from the backwoods of Quebec tell me that I should be seen and not be heard.

Every single night I am confronted by hate programs because of the prejudices of the ruling oligarchy in Canada that runs this place like a banana republic. No German voice has ever been listened to and this society does it at its peril, by the way, because it robs itself of the input of a very vital ethnic group.

So, when I came over here, I couldn't speak English and I couldn't speak French. I believed in the Holocaust, I believed that the Jews had been hard done by, I believed the Allies with their democracies were wonderful, until I was able to speak English, when I learned it here at night school and at university – and then I suffered culture shock because I suddenly realized that all this was ultimately nothing but war-time propaganda. And as I began to interview people from both sides, I found that these stories that are today taught as history are nothing but re-run newsreels and press releases and Allied propaganda stories.

When I went to night school, and when my kids went to high school, had Canadian-produced textbooks right here in Ontario, that still rehashed the First World War cadaver story, that the Germans made soap out of human cadavers, and the crucified Canadian story. It took the CBC 77 years before they finally exposed the fact that the story of the crucified Canadian soldier in Belgium in World War One was nothing but a Canadian propaganda lie – and I accused the Canadian oligarchy, the Canadian Banana Republic-style oligarchy, this network that is what we call in German "verfilzt" interwoven-intertwined between media, government, secret societies, and so on, and the churches, that they have done wrong to this, what has been the third-largest ethnic group in the country, and the second largest ethnic group in Alberta and British Columbia.

So here is the anomaly in the typical way this society works: – that these people financed propaganda against Germans, and people like myself, Revisionists, tarnishing us as hatemongers, haters, racists, biggots, and so on, with government funding, and then when we talk back and defend ourselves and point out that many of the accusers that vilify us mercilessly are Jews, then we suddenly become antisemites and Nazis. Now, what the hell is that?

We are not some down and out people that come here begging. All we want is what is rightfully

ours – get off our back, let us get to an even playing field. If you're not going to give us fairness in the courts and the Human Rights Commissions, and in the public generally, and in the text books, then get out of the way so that at least we can present our own case.

Firstly for creating equality for my German people, access to all organizations of this state. The people that demonstrate with me outside TV stations, libraries, and so on, are all ordinary people, made up of many ethnic groups and nationalities because I only harp on the Germans because I am a German, and I wouldn't presume to be speaking on behalf of the Lithuanians, Estonians, and so on, but they too have a beef, the Hungarians, in this country, and just because white immigrants are not trendy with these Marxists in their offices and ivory towers, doesn't mean that we don't have hearts, souls, minds, desires, wishes, dreams for our own ethnic groups. Multiculturalism was supposed to mean that we enhance and enrich and create a level playing field for all.

1988: Fred Leuchter: *There are no eyewitnesses because there were no gassings. It's just ludicrous to consider these facilities could have been used as gas chambers.*
The Judge takes Judicial Notice = 'The Holocaust happened! Period!"

On 27 August 1992 Canada's Supreme Court strikes down "False News" law and acquits Ernst.

EZ: ***It's now after nine years that I can destroy my bail papers. …***

This law, from 1275, was on our law books used by these Jews against me, which the government paid for, and the Jewish community didn't persecute me and prosecute me with their own money. They got the taxpayers of Ontario to foot the bill. I had to defend myself with my own money. It took nine years to get a seven-sentence decision and definition out of the highest court in the land, and for nine years we went through this rigmarole, and every time we appeared in court my country lawyer said it is against the Charter of Rights, it is against freedom of speech. Every judge virtually knocked us down till finally after nine years the seven best legal minds in the country looked at this and a majority of four said:

Section2(b) of the Charter protects the right of a minority to express its view…however unpopular it may be. … The content of the communication is irrelevant….The purpose of the guarantee is to permit free expression … to the end of promoting Truth … political or social participation … and self-fulfilment.

These people are trying to extort from me, a human being, with all the same rights that they claim for themselves, a behaviour pattern, a thought pattern, and an outlook on history, which I will not adopt.
The Canadian criminal court is very clear about that: to extort means to force somebody to do something he does not want to do. And when I pointed that out to the police and the prosecutors because it is politically incorrect I got the short shrift. Well that was before the Internet.

The forces of censorship are defended by the people like the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, both in Toronto and in the United States, are storming the Senate, the Congress and Parliament hills, once again to censor the "hatemongers". But I would hate too if I was somebody who had conned the public for fifty years with nothing but lies posing as history, I would also be hating the message of truth.

The role of the German people during the last 50 years has been one of continued victimization. We want to get that behind us. We don't want this Auschwitz club to be held over us like a Damoclean sword constantly. We have changed the world.

I see the lawyers from the B'nai B'rith, I see the lawyers for the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, the lawyers for the Holocaust Memorial Association, the lawyers for the Mayor of Toronto, the lawyer for the Human Rights Commission, who happens to be Jewish, … the Canadian Jewish Congress, the largest Canadian Jewish organization – they're all sitting there and they're like the snake and the mongoose. I see their hands tremble visibly, when I watch their feet, I watch their feet tremble. This is not the sign of people who are convinced that they are invincible. Believe me. I am certainly far more convinced that I am the voice of the future in that place than these people are.

We will do it, we will liberate our own people, our own kind, culture and civilization. I really believe it. Every day I see the signs that we are on the road to liberation, and I am absolutely content and happy with my role that I should be so lucky, the peasant boy from the Black Forest to be given by history the role of popularizing the liberation of my own people. But the liberation through truth our world is no longer in dire

need of historians, it needs healers, to heal the psyche of people who have been abused. Our sons and our grandsons are not lesser people. They are cut from the same cloth and there are signs that our sons will rise to the occasions to defend their families, just like we did ours, and to defend their pride, maybe no longer their countries because now we think and feel in larger spaces – it's now more or less global.

And so, I have found, as you know, we have found in our community of historical revisionists, people from all races, people of all ages, people of different stations in life, simple people, clever people, trained people, scholars with titles and humble peasants. And we have all done our job, and boy, I'm telling you, if you think that we have not wrestled world power Zion to a standstill – Dr Faurisson, do you understand what that means?

Presidents of countries tremble with abject fear and surrender before these lobbies. Elie Wiesel sat in the White House by the fire place wagging his finger at President Regan who promptly caved in. Clinton – disgusting! German chancellor after German chancellor, as you say, dropped their pants.

Ingrid Rimland, a lady newcomer to Revisionism, every morning people from the Canadian Jewish Congress, Marvin Kurtz, the lawyer who raised the ZGram in the court room, Feinmann from the Human Rights Commission – every morning they quickly run to their computer to read what the lady has to say.

She does not cower, she's not the president of a country, she doesn't command an airforce with an atomic bomb, she has no strike force, no marines landing in some place, she is a lady with a computer, and she is supported by friends, and she will help, like we do, to set the world free. What an honour, what an honour to do that! How many people are called in history and given the opportunity to do that.

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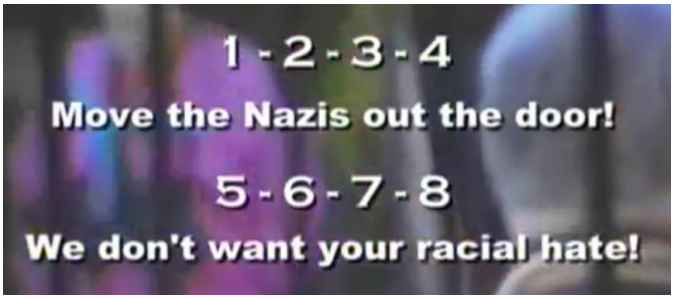
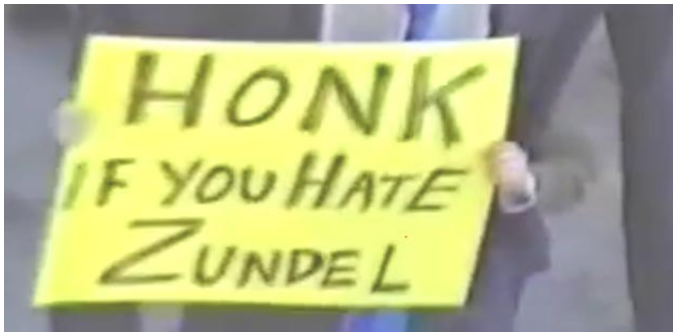
After Ernst's 1992 court victory there began the physical violence against his person and property – sanctioned and funded by the Toronto Jews and their collaborators.

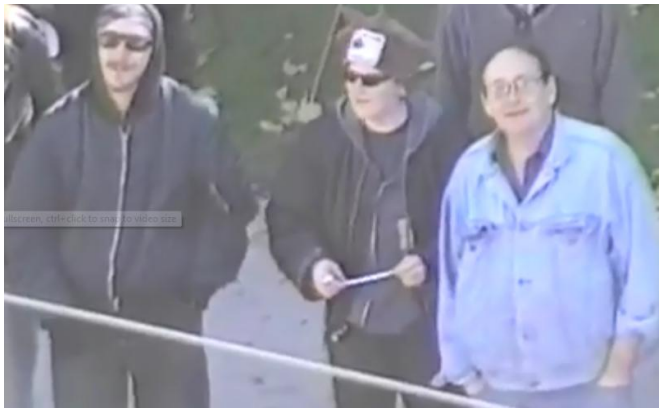
The Holocaust lobby mobilized street mobs against Ernst, and on 8 May 1995 his home is burnt down, the day on which the Allies celebrated the 50th anniverary of Germany's unconditional surrender.

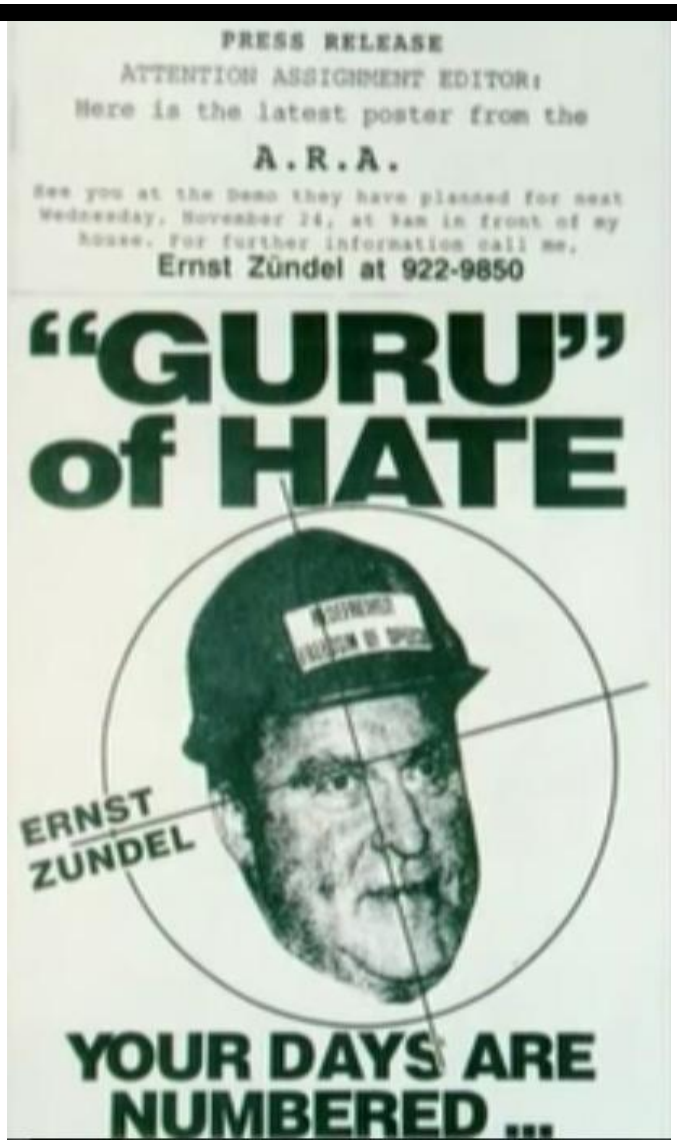


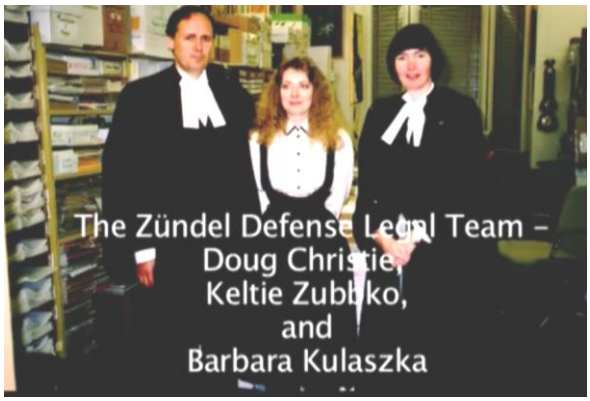
The home covered in plastic sheets for protection from those individuals who threw feces & other objects at it.

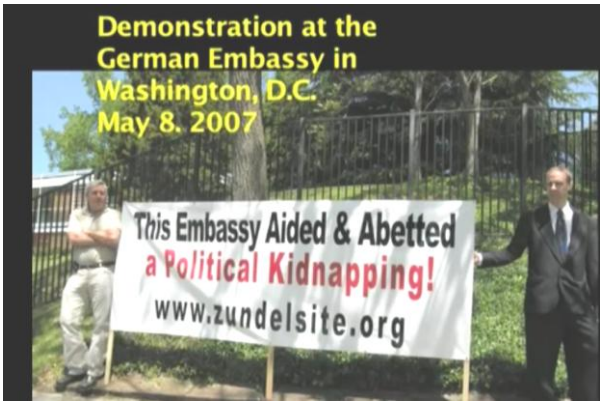
BURN
ZUNDEL
DOWN


HONK
IF YOU HATE
ZUNDEL




PRESS RELEASE
ATTENTION ASSIGNMENT EDITOR:
Here is the latest poster from the
A.R.A.
See you at the Demo they have planned for next Wednesday, November 24, at 9am in front of my house. For further information call me.
Ernst Zündel at 922-9850
"GURU" of HATE
ERNST ZUNDEL
YOUR DAYS ARE NUMBERED ...





in 2006 in the
Federal Republic of Germany,
claiming to be a "Democracy",
a total of
16,550 political dissidents
were prosecuted
for "Thought Crimes" –

and many of them incarcerated –

including Defense Attorney,
Sylvia Stolz ...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-wuZQeYBJoI

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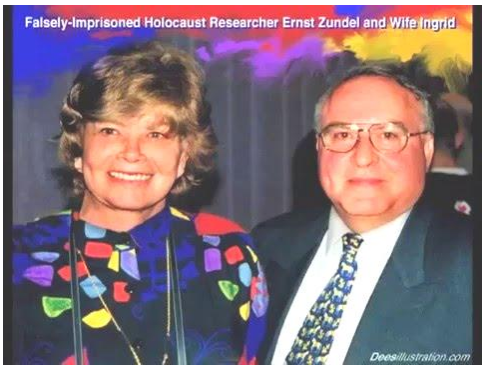
Still, that there is much serious and slanderous Jewish reflection in current media commentary on Ernst's passing, indicates that the two trials of 1985 and 1988, and the 1992 trial that struck down the False News/Hate law, had a profound effect on those Jews who thought that the Holocaust myths and legends – such as the homicidal gassing nonsense – which the immediate post-war Allied military witch trials set into legal concrete, had indeed suffered irreparable damage, so-much-so that my good friend, Jonas Alexis, fittingly heads his obituary thus:

Ernst Zündel, the man who destroyed the Holocaust industry, died

By Jonas E. Alexis on August 7, 2017

Let us assume for a moment that Zündel was wrong, that his then publisher should not have written a pamphlet praising Hitler. Let us further assume that Zündel was a vicious anti-Semite for doing so. Are we going to apply the same logic to Benjamin Netanyahu, who praised the Red Army which ended up killing more than twenty million innocent men, women, and children?



Ernst *Zü*ndel, one of the great fighters against the Holocaust establishment in the Western world, has recently passed away. His wife put me in contact with him at the end of last month, and we had a very brief correspondence. But I never knew that he was dying.

Zündel stirred the ideological pot throughout his life. Long before Zündel passed away, Michael Shermer repeatedly said that Zündel was a very nice guy. But then Shermer ended up writing a book mischaracterizing and misconstruing virtually everything Zündel has said.[1]

Zündel was called "a threat to national security."

Canada once declared that "Zündel is inadmissible on security grounds for being a danger to the security of Canada." Zündel was "a threat to national security," but no one could judiciously pronounce the nature of his crime. Since Zündel was "a threat to national security," his house was burned to the ground because he challenged the Khazaran Bankster Cult, the ideological force that has progressively become, in the words of Yuri Slezkine, "The Jewish Century."[2]

"On May 8, 1995, his Toronto residence at Carlton Street was the target of an arson attack resulting in $400,000 in damage. A group calling itself the 'Jewish Armed Resistance Movement' claimed responsibility for the arson attack; according to the *Toronto Sun*, the group had ties to the Jewish Defense League and to the extremist group Kahane Chai.

"The leader of the Toronto wing of the Jewish Defense League, Meir Weinstein, (known then as Meir Halevi) denied involvement in the attack; however, five days later, Weinstein and US JDL leader Irv Rubin were caught trying to break into the Zündel property, where he was apprehended by police.

"No charges have ever been laid in the incident. Later the same month Zündel was the recipient of a parcel bomb that was detonated by the Toronto Police bomb squad. The investigation into the parcel bomb attack led to charges being laid against David Barbarash, an animal rights activist based in British Columbia, but they were eventually stayed."

You burn someone's house to the ground and try to kill him, but "no charges have ever been laid in the incident." This could only happen again in "the Jewish Century," where no one is allowed to question or challenge the central aspect of what is now known as "the Holocaust."

The media faulted Zündel because Samisdat Publishers, which was then owned by Zündel, released a pamphlet back in 1977 entitled, "The Hitler We Love and Why." Zündel, we were told, was an anti-Semite for doing so.

Yet in 2011, noted military historian R. H. S. Stolfi of the U.S. Naval Post-graduate School published his study *Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny*, in which he cogently argued that Hitler was rational in making many of his decisions and that the Holocaust establishment has irresponsibly demonized him for ideological purposes.

Stolfi declares that he has "weighted the great biographies [of Hitler] on the scales of historical reality and found them wanting…"[3]

According to Stolfi, the great biographies do not ask deep questions and fail to address the serious issues surrounding the evolution of Hitler and Nazi Germany. He writes,

"Virtually every literary piece written about Adolf Hitler in the more than half century since 1945 has been based on antipathy. In a seemingly boundless corpus of writing, every work from the mighty to the insignificant is fundamentally similar in its common revulsion for the man and his national movement.

"In the most recent great biography, Professor Ian Kershaw begins and ends with detestation. His work is skilled and often brilliant, but he fails to inform the reader of certain characteristics indispensable for true comprehension of the man, and he underestimates the importance of the postwar conditions inflicted by the Allies on Germany, which contributed to Hitler's rise.

"Bullock, Fest, and Kershaw ascribe criminal features to Hitler's foreign policy from 1933 through 1939, but they fail to correlate it realistically with the Allied imposition of the Versailles Treaty—the ultimate manifestation of German defeat and Allied victory following World War I.

"In the present situation, the reading public has been served only half a portrait of the great tyrant of the twentieth century....half a portrait of Hitler tells us little about the man as a human being and presents a distorted and incredible interpretation of his actions as creator of National Socialism and leader of Germany.

"The great biographies take excessive liberties in denigrating his person, and, in doing so, they make it difficult to comprehend him...Every single one falls short of producing an adequate understanding of Hitler as a historical person. To this point in time, the biographers have lost the biographical war."[4]

In a review of Stolfi's work, biographer Carl Rollyson writes in the *Star Tribune*,

"Stolfi is no apologist for Hitler in the sense of minimizing his culpability for the Holocaust and the war, but the biographer wants to understand, even empathize, with the man.

"He portrays Hitler's great personal courage during World War I as an intrepid combat soldier, and afterward as a man who personally waged war in the streets of Germany against Marxist street gangs. Stolfi quotes Thomas Mann's reluctant admission that Hitler was an artist, and shows, in detail, Hitler's consummate understanding of opera and architecture and how those arts shaped his view of history and modern Germany.

"Most important, however, Stolfi analyzes Hitler as a world leader of astonishing capability, a leader unlike any other politician of his time. Hitler was a messiah, wishing to create a new Germany unencumbered by the restrictions of the Versailles Treaty that crippled German politics and the country's economy."[5]

I shook my head in dismay largely because David Irving has been saying almost the same thing in *Hitler's War*. Zündel has also been punished for saying the same thing. Yet to this very day the Holocaust establishment charges both Irving and Zündel of being vicious anti-Semites!

I was even appalled by a statement made by Mimi Frank of the *Jewish Book Council*:

"I personally found it difficult to read *Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny*, because I, like the other biographers, have a hard time overlooking the evil deeds of Hitler and concentrating instead upon his supposed genius. Stolfi characterizes Hitler as a rare world historical figure, compared with the likes of Alexander the Great, Napoleon, and Julius Caesar. He clearly presents an alternate view from all the other major biographers of Adolf Hitler, but not a view that I can share."[6]

What we are seeing here is that the so-called Holocaust has never been about establishing historically rigorous scholarship and criteria. At least for Frank, it boils down to personal opinion. Frank cannot share Stolfi's views not because he has rigorous evidence to the contrary, but because Stolfi's analysis does not line up with Frank's ideological premises.

In any event, Stolfi's study, like Irving's *Hitler's War*, is an important book and it will more than likely stand the test of time.

If Zündel was evil, what about Benjamin Netanyahu?

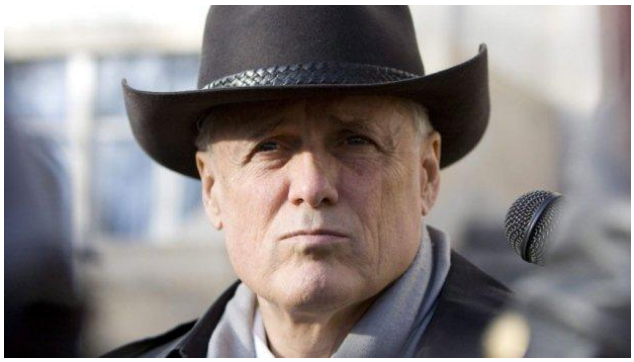
Let us assume for a moment that Zündel was wrong, that his then publisher should not have written the pamphlet praising Hitler. Let us further assume that Zündel was a vicious anti-Semite for doing so. Are we going to apply the same logic to Benjamin Netanyahu, who praised the Red Army which ended up killing more than twenty million innocent men, women, and children?[7] Is Netanyahu's palace going to be razed to the ground any time soon for praising Bolshevism? Why the double standard?

Moreover, organized Jewry will not ban Hollywood, despite the fact that Hollywood collaborated with Hitler![8] David Mikics of *Tablet Magazine* calls this a "creepy love affair."[9] Mikics says that "some of the Hollywood studio heads, nearly all of whom were Jewish, cast their lot with Hitler almost from the moment he took power, and that they did so eagerly—not reluctantly."[10]

Since Hollywood has largely and progressively become a Jewish town,[11] and since Zündel does not ally with that particular town, Zündel was ontologically an anti-Semite who deserved to be punished.

The simple fact is that Zündel never denied that Jews suffered and died at the hands of Nazi Germany. What he questioned was "did six million really die?" If we take a number of Jewish historians seriously (Bauer and Reitlinger), the answer is no.

The 1985 Trial



The late Douglas Christie

The gas chamber controversy again became an issue that refused to go away in 1985 when Raul Hilberg was summoned to testify at the trial of Zundel, who was also accused of "spreading false news." (Keep in mind that Hilberg was the first Holocaust historian and many Holocaust historians and scholars had relied on his voluminous work, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, which was first published in 1961. It was reprinted intact in 1967 and 1979.)

All of that changed in 1985. Zündel's attorney, Douglas Christie, pressed Hilberg to give historical evidence of an Hitler order to exterminate all Jews in Germany, a claim which Hilberg made in The Destruction of the European Jews. Hilberg eventually confessed that no such order existed. Then Christie moved on to his next point: evidence for the gas chamber theory.

"What do you mean by a scientific report?," asked Hilberg.

"I don't usually have to define simple words," said Christie, "but by 'scientific report' I mean a report conducted by anyone who purported to be a scientist and who examined physical evidence. Name one report of such a kind that showed the existence of gas chambers anywhere in Nazi occupied territory."

"I still don't quite understand the import of your question," said Hilberg.

"Are you referring to a German, or a post-war—"

"I don't care who—German, post-war, Allied, Soviet—any source at all. Name one," said Christie.

"To prove what?," asked Hilberg.

"To conclude that they have physically seen a gas chamber. One scientific report," repeated Christie.

"I am really at loss. I am very seldom at such a loss, but…"

Judge Locke interrupted: "Doctor…do you know of such a report?"

"No," replied Hilberg.[12]

The debate became interesting when Christie asked Hilberg about some of his sources, particularly Kurt Gerstein, who allegedly witnessed the gassing of some 3,000 Jews in camps such as Belzec and Treblinka.[13] Gerstein maintained that there were between 28 and 32 people per square meter in a room 1.8 meter high.

Moreover, he maintained before he committed suicide in a French prison that at least 20 million people were gassed. Hilberg used Gerstein as a testimony six times in his book.[14] Christie told Hilberg that a person like that would be either crazy or a liar, to which Hilberg responded:

"Well, on this particular datum I would be very careful because Gerstein, apparently, was a very excitable person. He was capable of all kinds of statements…"

Christie produced the Gerstein statement and proceeded to ask Hilberg whether certain statements appeared in the statement. Hilberg agreed that in his statement, Gerstein alleged that 700-800 persons were crushed together in 25 square metres in 45 cubic metres; he also agreed that he had ignored this part of Gerstein's statement in his book…

"And he refers to Hitler and Himmler witnessing gassings, right?," asked Christie.

Hilberg agreed that Gerstein had made this statement and that it was 'absolutely' and 'totally' false…

Christie asked Hilberg whether he considered Gerstein's statement—that at Belzec and Treblinka nobody bothered to make a count and that in fact about 25 million people, not only Jews, were actually killed—was credible?

"Well, parts of it are true, and other parts of it are sheer exaggeration, manifest and obvious exaggeration. To me, the important point made in this statement is that there were no counting at the point at which people entered the gas chamber," said Hilberg.[15]

Hilberg eventually admitted that the evidence for mass murder in the eastern camps came directly from the Soviets.

"The whole site," suggested Christie, "was within the Soviet sphere of control, and nobody from the west was allowed into those camps to investigate, isn't that right?"

"Well, I don't know of any requests made to investigate…When you say no one was allowed, it implies some request," said Hilberg…"All I could say is, I know of no Western investigators early on in Auschwitz, or any of…"

"Treblinka?," asked Christie.

"Well, there was no more Treblinka in 1945."

"Sobibor?"

"That was no more."

"Majdanek?"

"Majdanek is another matter."

"Was there anybody from the West that went to Majdaneck?," asked

Christie.

"Not to my knowledge."

"Belzec?"

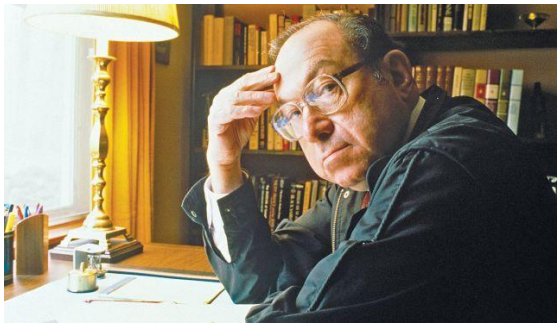
"Belzec was the first camp to have been obliterated."

"Chelmno or Stutthof?"

"No, sir."

"Auschwitz or Birkenau?"

"No."[16]



Raul Hilberg

Finally, Christie confronted Hilberg with another source which he had quoted as a witness for mass murder—Rudolf Franz Ferdinand Hoss, who was an SS lieutenant colonel from 1940 to 1943, and was one of the first commandants of Auschwitz. Hilberg cites Höss as one of his authorities, but Christie asked Hilberg why he mentioned Wolzek, a non-existent camp, in his book:

"Yes, I have seen that garbled reference,' said Hilberg. 'It may have been Belzec. It's very hard, if the man did not write anything, if he said things, if he was tired, if he was misunderstood, if he misspoke himself…"

Christie pointed out that Höss referred to Belzec as well as Wolzek.

"I suggested to you," he said to Hilberg, "that there is a reason to believe that this man was not only being obliged to sign a confession in a language he didn't understand, but things were being put into a statement for him that were patently absurd, like Gerstein."

"There was obvious confusion in this one statement," said Hilberg.

Christie produced Nuremberg document 3868-PS, the Höss affidavit. Hilberg agreed he had seen the document before and agreed he had seen the Wolzek reference. "Yes, I've seen that reference. It's terrible."

"It's obvious that something wasn't quite right about that individual, would you agree?," asked Christie.

"No, I wouldn't say that something wasn't quite right about the individual," said Hilberg. "I would say that something wasn't quite right about the circumstances under which this was made as an affidavit."[17]

Hilberg's second edition of his voluminous work was ready to go to press that same year. Within weeks after the trial, Hilberg made sure that a Hitler order for the "Final Solution," a point which he argued in the first edition, was removed completely, without an explanation.

Historian Christopher Browning, who believes that Hitler's 1941 speech to the Gauleiters may have alluded to a Hitler order and who also believes that "the argument over whether Hitler gave an order or not is not commonly part of the issue of Holocaust denial" because enough reputable historians like Hans Mommsen and Martin Broszat do not believe in it,[18] was quite surprised that Hilberg would make such a decision.[19]

Yet in an interview with journalist D. D. Guttenplan, Hilberg said that he made the change "in the interest of precision about the evidence,"[20] and never mentioned the trial during which he was asked to provide evidence for the assertion and could not. Deep down Hilberg believed a Hitler order still existed, even though he had no evidence.[21]

In 1988, Hilberg was asked to testify against Zundel by prosecutor John Pearson, but this time he refused. Here is a "confidential" letter, which Hilberg sent to Pearson, in which he laid the whole issue out:

"I have grave doubts about testifying in the Zündel case again. Last time, I testified for a day under direct examination and for three days under cross-examination. Were I to be in the witness box for a second time, the defense would be asking not merely the relevant and irrelevant questions put to me during the first trial, but it would also make every attempt to entrap me by pointing to any seeming contradiction, however trivial the subject might be, between my earlier testimony and an answer that I might give in 1988.

"The time and energy required to ward off such an assault would be great, and I am afraid that the investment of time alone would be too much, given all the commitments and deadlines I am facing now."[22]

The interesting thing is that Michael Shermer never even remotely mentioned the Zündel trial in his entire book!

It is now obvious that the Holocaust establishment is a package deal, and that package deal is riddled with unanswered questions. Once again we are forced to ask: how was the establishment able to persecute Zündel when he was simply asking for serious evidence for extraordinary claims?

Well, J. J. Goldberg and other Jewish writers and scholars have always had the freedom to brag about "Jewish Power."[23] It's only the Goyim who can't talk about these issues without being called disgusting names

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[1] See Michael Shermer and Alex Grubman, *Denying History: Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It?* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002).
[2] Yuri Slezkine, *The Jewish Century* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2004).
[3] R. H. S. Stolfi, *Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny* (New York: Prometheus Books, 2011), 11.
[4] Ibid., 11, 12, 17.
[5] Carl Rollyson, "Biography Review: 'Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny,'" *Star Tribune*, January 14, 2012.
[6] Mimi Frank, "Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny," *Jewish Book Council*, http://www.jewishbookcouncil.org/book/hitler-beyond-evil-and-tyranny.
[7] For similar studies, see for example Jean-Louis Panné and Andrzej Paczkowski, *The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999); Norman M. Naimark, *Stalin's Genocide*(Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010); Steven Rosefielde, *Red Holocaust* (New York: Routledge, 2010); Robert Conquest, *The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987).
[8] See for example Ben Urwand, *The Collaboration: Hollywood's Pact with Hitler* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2013); Thomas Doherty, *Hollywood and Hitler, 1933-1939* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013).
[9] David Mikics, "Hollywood's Creepy Love Affair With Adolf Hitler, in Explosive New Detail," *Tablet Magazine*, June 10, 2013.
[10] Ibid.
[11] See for example Neal Gabler, *Empire of their Own: How the Jews Invented Hollywood* (New York: Anchor Books, 1988).
[12] Jurgen Graf, *The Giant with Feet of Clay* (Chicago: Theses & Dissertations Press, 2001), 113-114.
[13] Saul Friedlander, *Kurt Gerstein: The Ambiguity of God* (New York: Afred A. Knopf, 1969), 112.
[14] Graf, *The Giant with Feet of Clay*, 92-93.
[15] Ibid., 114-115.
[16] Ibid., 115-116.
[17] Ibid., 116.
[18] D. D. Guttenplan, *The Holocaust on Trial* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2002), 212-213.
[19] Graf, *The Giant with Feet of Clay*, 26.
[20] Guttenplan, *The Holocaust on Trial*, 303.
[21] Ibid., 303.
[22] "The 'False News' Trial of Ernst Zundel—1988," *Institute for Historical Review.*
[23] J. J. Goldberg, *Jewish Power: Inside the American Establishment* (New York: Perseus Book, 1997); Benjamin Ginsberg, *Fatal Embrace: Jews and the State* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993).

Zündel also speaks about the 10 charges placed against him about 9/11 at the 3:30 minute mark:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrftgdHqajY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1CpBifRBbu8

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Vincent Reynouard :

My tribute to Ernst Zündel - A Hero of Revisionism

* **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t_q7-cuEjxc**

* **https://youtu.be/7pdGcFTd8bq**

Ernst Zündel: A Lover, not a Hater

***"Je suis le bouc."* L.-F. Céline**

By Michael Hoffman, www.RevisionistHistory.org

Ernst Zündel (above, right), with his attorney, Dr. Herbert Schaller, March 1, 2010, just moments after he emerged from Mannheim prison for the first time in five years.

Ernst Zündel died of heart failure on August 5 at his ancestral home in the Black Forest region of southwestern Germany, near Pforzheim, one day before the anniversary of the atomic holocaust in the city of Hiroshima, Japan. He was 78. He passed away seven years and five months after having served seven years in confinement in Canadian and German prisons for thought crimes committed as a publisher, broadcaster and protestor. To make the inquisition against this German human rights activist palatable to the public, his "crime" is monotonously described as "inciting hatred for years with anti-Semitic activities."

In America the yahoos are stirred to outrage by the spectre of Islamic "Sharia law" coming to Mayberry, while they are oblivious to the Talmudic law and psychology which suffuses the U.S.A. Talmudic *halacha* is a two-tiered legal system: one law for the Holy People and another for everyone else. Thus it is written in Sanhedrin 57a, "Regarding bloodshed, the following distinction applies: if a non-Jew killed another non-Jew, or a non-Jew killed a Jew, the killer is liable for execution; if a Jew killed a non-Jew he is exempt from punishment."

By the same logic, if a Judaic incites hatred of Germans it is not a crime, it is a well-deserved act of retribution. Zündel spent his life fighting this corrupt double-standard. He did so not for philosophical or ideological reasons. Rather, he believed that relentless anti-German hate propaganda was a kind of psychological warfare and mental genocide which internally colonized the souls of the German people, radically reducing their self-worth and causing them to engage in self-destructive and suicidal behavior.

His lifelong campaign to counter anti-German hatred and Talmudic bigotry has been transformed through the alchemy of media falsification into itself an act of hate, and it is at this omega point that Ernst's persona has been frozen by the Establishment. "He was a hater!" That's all we're supposed to know, or need to know, about his life and work.

Having emigrated to Canada as a young man of 19, he became a sought-after graphic artist, working for national magazines. That he was a public relations genius is indisputable. In the 1960s he began placing advertisements in comic books, urging freedom for imprisoned Nazi leader Rudolf Hess, and for a volume about "Nazi UFOs," the latter a publicity stunt intended to build the revisionist history mailing list he was gradually compiling. By the late 1970s, when the Newspeak distortion of the word "holocaust" began to be appropriated by the Zionist lobby and applied exclusively to the sufferings (both real and imagined) of Judaic people in World War II, Ernst began his counter-offensive, making contact with the academics and historians in the burgeoning revisionist history movement that was questioning the "Holocaust" liturgy.

By 1983 his mass mailings had become so extensive that the powerful Zionist lobby in Canada persuaded the government to ban Zündel from using the mail. He was forced to publish from a Buffalo, New York-area post office, hundreds of miles from his base in Toronto. For publishing doubts about the existence of execution gassing facilities in concentration camps, he was indicted for distributing "false news." He went to court in Toronto in January, 1985, in what would become known as "The Great Holocaust Trial," having assembled a stellar legal and history research team led by Doug Christie, who was at that time an obscure, upstart attorney from British Columbia, and Dr. Robert Faurisson, a French academic with a vast command of World War II revisionist history.

Zündel's own World War II-generation of Germans rallied around him. The large Victorian "Zündelhaus" in Toronto was filled with German people acting as defense witnesses in the trial and assistants in various capacities. There were also non-Germans across the spectrum, including Judaics such as the brilliant and eccentric Ditlieb Felderer, the inaugural forensic investigator and photographer of the Auschwitz-Birkenau slave labor camp.

Ernst was not a provincial German. He was cosmopolitan and sophisticated, with broad tastes and sympathies. He forged alliances with everyone from Judaics disgruntled with the Israeli state and Judaism, to the former Attorney General of Massachusetts who would call Ernst in the middle of the night during the 1985 trial and offer him legal advice.

In the course of the 1985 trial the Crown prosecution called many "unimpeachable Holocaust survivor eyewitnesses" to the stand, in order to send Zündel to prison. Under cross-examination, each one was reduced to a quivering pile of fantastic or contradictory testimony that was essentially worthless. Rudolf Vrba, one of the first "major witnesses" to the alleged homicidal gas chambers, who was regarded as a pillar of "Holocaust" survivor testimony, was made to concede under oath that his book, *I Cannot Forgive*, could not stand up in court and was only an "artistic picture" of Auschwitz. Because of the embarrassing revelations elicited from these witnesses, no "Holocaust survivors" were called to testify in defense of Deborah Lipstadt in the course of David Irving's libel suit against her (a fact noted by the actor playing the part of her barrister Anthony Julius, in the 2016 Hollywood movie, "Denial").

The most eminent "Holocaust" historian of the 1980s was Dr. Raul Hilberg. During the Great Holocaust Trial he was compelled to admit on the witness stand that there was no scientific evidence of homicidal gassings. "I'm at a loss" were the shocking words this "leading Holocaust scholar" uttered when asked by Christie to cite such evidence.

Ernst's initial conviction on the ridiculous 1985 false news charge was overturned on appeal to the Ontario Court, citing presiding Judge Hugh Locke's overwhelming bias toward the defendant.

Zündel was tried yet again in 1988; that trial is noteworthy for having produced engineer Fred Leuchter's unprecedented *Leutcher Report* on the impossibility of mass chemical poison gassings in the facilities he personally studied and sampled in Auschwitz-Birkenau. Ernst published many tens of thousands of copies of *Leutcher Report*for circulation world-wide.

On more than one occasion we have referred to Ernst as the-man-who-was-perpetually-on-trial. He underwent court appearances over the ban on his using the Canadian mails, his two trials, the appeals, his immigration case in the U.S. and his trial in Germany, which led to his lengthiest imprisonment. The word "martyr" is derived from a Greek word for a defendant in court. The connotation is of a man or woman willing to defy authorities formally, and face to face. This was Ernst's destiny.

On August 27, 1992, in a historic decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, which was a landmark victory for every Canadian's civil liberties, the "false news" portion of the Canadian criminal code was overturned thanks to the appeal argued by Ernst's legal team.

There was a price to be paid for these successes, however. The Talmud is a book which has made a religion out of revenge. William Shakespeare had Portia finger it when she told Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice* that contrary to Shylock's call for "justice," the Christian posits mercy, because none of us can withstand God's justice. The problem in making that type of argument is that the religion of revenge entails self-worship, and part of its megalomania rests upon giving God orders (cf. Bava Metzia 59b). Therefore, revenge, not mercy, is the order of the day for the Talmudists. Consequently, in 1989 Prof. Faurisson was horribly beaten by thugs linked to Betar, a French Zionist terror group. No one was prosecuted. On May 7, 1995 Ernst Zündel's Victorian home and headquarters in Toronto was destroyed by arsonists. The police barely bothered to investigate. No one was prosecuted.

In February, 2003 Ernst was living peacefully in Tennessee with his German-American wife, Ingrid Rimland, when he was arrested for "violations of U.S. immigration regulations." He was jailed for two weeks and subsequently deported to Canada, where he had "landed immigrant" status. Labeled a terrorist in a secret Canadian star chamber court, the man who had never even had a speeding ticket and consistently preached non-violence, was incarcerated for two years on a "Security certificate," under abominable conditions of solitary confinement, while fed wretched food, observed 24 hours a day with lights never turned off, denied proper writing and reading materials, and confined in a remote, high security facility.

He was deported to Germany in 2005 where, a few weeks short of his 66th birthday he began serving five years in Mannheim prison for publishing questions about gas chambers in books and other media, including online on his internationally-renowned "Zundelsite" web page.

Upon his release in 2010 he lived quietly in a home in Germany that had been in his family for hundreds of years. Without complaint he cheerfully set to work personally clearing brush and trees and making repairs to the ancient homestead. He never whined. He had not been raised in a culture where, "Oh, how I suffered!" was a standard of self-definition. He didn't moan about his fate. He was a German of the old school, for whom the words inculcated from youth, *Lerne leiden ohne zu klagen* ("Learn to suffer without complaining"), were ringing in his ears until the day he died.

Prior to 2017, Ernst applied for an immigrant visa so that he could reside with his wife in Tennessee. Last spring, less than a week before his 78th birthday, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ruled on his application, as follows:

"[I]n 2007 the Applicant was convicted in Germany of 14 counts of incitement to hatred and one count of violating the memory of the dead. The Applicant was sentenced to an aggregate of five years in prison. And though a waiver of inadmissibility was possible — because of extreme hardship to Zundel's elderly wife — the office concluded that there was good reason to deny the waiver: The negative factors in the Applicant's case include his long history of inciting racial, ethnic, and religious hatred. The record shows that the Applicant is a historical revisionist and denier of the Holocaust, distributing writings, books, tapes, videos, and broadcasts to promote his views. The record indicates further that these publications agitated for aggressive behavior against Jews. Furthermore, the Applicant has been a leader in these activities for decades and has shown no regret or remorse for his actions."

"*...these publications agitated for aggressive behavior against Jews*." This is a terrible lie, backed by no documentation. We should not be surprised. We were forewarned 2,000 years ago about "children of hell" (Matthew 23:15) whose patriarch was "the father of lies" (John 8:44). If Jesus were alive today, he too would be serving time in Canadian and German dungeons and banned from the United States by Homeland Security.

If you are a German of Ernst's generation then you have heard of, or read, Karl May, the novelist who celebrated the American Indian. In Canada Ernst hosted a parade of German combat veterans of World War II, from privates to officers. Having read the novels of Karl May, often among the first requests these men would make was, "Will you to take me to meet the Indians?" There are photos of these old soldiers shaking hands and riding horses with the indigenous people of Canada, with Zundel accompanying them.

The Indians of North America are reputed to ask a question before they make any momentous decision: how will this affect the next seven generations? The

question the Indians would pose if they were Germans — how will the admission of millions of hostile alien immigrants affect our children for the next seven generations?— is left unasked by 21st Germans, a majority of whom continue to support Angela Merkel, their posterity's executioner, because she is good at managing the nation's money.

Zündel was as much a holocaust survivor as anyone. In February, 1945 when he was not quite six-years-of-age, he heard the roar of the 367 bombers of Britain's Royal Air Force, as its thundering fire bombs incinerated the German civilians of the nearby city of Pforzheim. He, his mother and siblings shook with fear, sheltering under a table during this holocaust, which we are not allowed to call by that name.

Every day it seems there is something else we are not allowed to say or think, and this is what we should expect ever more of, in a world of illusion that calls Ernst Zündel, "a hater." He has been made a scapegoat by people who are themselves guilty of undying hatred.

We have known few men who have loved our people and our civilization more than he did. It is not an exaggeration to say that he gave his life for love of them.

https://revisionistreview.blogspot.com.au/2017/08/ernst-zundel-lover-not-hater.html

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And now we have a disgusting piece by a journalist, to which Michael Hoffman fittingly responds.

Ernst Zundel deserved agony, not a quiet exit

BY MARK BONOKOSKI, POSTMEDIA NETWORK
FIRST POSTED: MONDAY, AUGUST 07, 2017 01:19 PM EDT

***Toronto Sun* columnist Mark Bonokoski**

As historical footnotes go, one of my proudest contributions was the exposing of Ernst Zundel as a neo-Nazi.

From that point onward, the secret world of this notorious Toronto-based anti-Semite began to unravel, leading to years in court fighting extradition as a security risk, and finally his deportation to a German jail where he served time for inciting racial hatred and for being a Holocaust denier, a criminal offence in Germany.

It has been learned, through a posting by his estranged wife, that Zundel — odious to the core — died of a heart attack Saturday at age 78 at his home in Germany's Black Forest where he lived after his release from prison in 2010 following five years of incarceration.

In the end, he had been deported from both the United States and Canada, and was wanted by no one.

Germany had no choice. Zundel was one of theirs.

It began for me in 1978 when a TV mini-series on the Holocaust saw the sudden appearance of Ernst Zundel being quoted in all the media as a legitimate and seemingly benign spokesman for a group called Concerned Parents of German Descent, who argued that the Second World War was long over, and that Germans were being tarnished yet again by the sins of their forefathers.

Who in hell was this Ernst Zundel?

As I would soon uncover and expose, he was the author, among many hate-filled pamphlets, of a recently published 120-page book called *The Hitler We Loved and Why*, which he had written under the nom-de-plume of his two middle names, Christof Friedrich.

It was printed and distributed by White Power Publications (WPP) in Reedy, West Virginia.

Its editor, George Dietz, convinced by my ruse that he and I shared similar ideologies, admitted in a phone conversation that Ernst Zundel and Christof Friedrich were the same.

Ernst Zundel is flanked by supporters during an appearance in Toronto in a 1992 file photo. German authorities have confirmed that far-right activist Zundel, who was deported from Canada and served jail time in Germany for denying the Holocaust ever happened, has died. (THE CANADIAN PRESS/Bill Becker)

A review of Zundel's book, published in the neo-Nazi *Liberty Bell* magazine, which was also a product of WPP, read as follows:

"(Friedrich) leaves no doubt about it. Hitler was well loved and loved in return, but this relationship between the Leader and his people was not the gushy, sickly-sweet effusion of an obese Jewish mother for her pimply, draft-dodging son. This was Aryan love. Strong, steady and uplifting.

"Out of the rubble for a nation laid waste by the Jews, the Fuehrer built an orderly, corruption-free, economically vibrant and morally-pure society in which our men were manly."

In Zundel's mind, like in the mind of like-thinking neo-Nazis, the death of six million Jews in German extermination camps was a hoax, and Hitler was "a type of risen German Christ, a faith figure in the eyes of his people."

Within hours of that column hitting the newsstands of the day, complete with that review of Christof Friedrich's essay on Hitler love, Ernst Zundel's jig was up. His days as a credible media spokesman were over.

By the next morning, he was forced to admit on the CBC that he and Christof Friedrich were one and the same and, before long, a series of criminal courts became his second home.

When Zundel was eventually released from that German prison, he complained his cell was no better than a "chicken coop." Compared to the concentration camps where six million Jews lived and died, however, it was a five-star hotel.

The fact that he was able to die at home in Germany, of natural causes, and apparently in robust health up until the heart attack hit, is just another example of how life isn't fair.

He deserved agony, but got none.

markbonokoski@gmail.com

http://www.torontosun.com/2017/08/07/ernst-zundel-deserved-agony-not-a-quiet-exit

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Michael Hoffman responds

In our **August 7 eulogy for the late Ernst Zündel**, we alluded to the "Talmudic mentality" and the penchant of people afflicted with it for revenge and hatred, which they psychologically project on to Zündel in paroxysms of rage and libel.

On the day we published our tribute, Mark Bonokoski stepped forth to seemingly confirm our observation. Mr. Bonokoski writes for one of Canada's largest newspapers, *The Toronto Sun*. It's difficult to account for the fact that the *Sun,* which wears its human rights' heart on its self-righteous sleeve, would print Bonokoski's disgusting column, with its sadistic craving to see a pound of flesh extracted from Zündel, but that's what has occurred.

In the August 7 issue of the *Toronto Sun* online, in an article titled — believe it or not — "Ernst Zündel deserved agony,"

http://www.torontosun.com/2017/08/07/ernst-zundel-deserved-agony-not-a-quiet-exit

Mr. Bonokoski was not content with the lifetime of persecution inflicted on Zündel for his ideas, speeches, printing and writing, including multiple costly thought crime trials, two years' imprisonment in solitary confinement in Canada, five years imprisonment in Germany, the burning of his home and its contents by an arsonist, and his deportation and subsequent banishment from the United States and Canada. In Bonokoski's fevered imagination:

"Zündel deserved agony, but got none...The fact that he was able to die at home in Germany, of natural causes, and apparently in robust health up until the heart attack hit, is just another example of how life isn't fair."

These are grotesquely inhuman words. What sort of mentality urges suffering and cruelty on a dead activist? It can be found here:

"...Jesus shares his place in the Netherworld (hell) with Titus and Balaam, the notorious arch enemies of the Jewish people. Whereas Titus is punished for the destruction of the Temple by being burned to ashes, reassembled, and burned over and over again, and whereas Balaam is castigated by sitting in hot semen, Jesus' fate consists of sitting forever in boiling excrement."— Peter Schäfer, *Jesus in the Talmud,* Princeton University Press, p. 13, (with reference to Babylonian Talmud tractate Gittin 57a).

What sort of mentality decries hatred of Jews but approves hating Germans? It can be found here:

"Every Jew, somewhere in his being, should set apart a zone of hate — healthy, virile hate — for what the German personifies and for what persists in the German." — Elie Wiesel, *Legends of Our Time,* chapter 12: "Appointment with Hate," (Schocken Books, 1982).

"The anti-German bias of Elie Wiesel's article ("An Appointment With Hate, "*Commentary* magazine, December, 1962), is easily justified and need not be repudiated." — Joseph Meier, *Commentary* magazine, April 1, 1963.

Because few people with social standing have the courage to point out the megalomania and searing hypocrisy evident in the preceding, these malignancies grow unchecked, conferring upon our supposedly egalitarian society a Talmudic supremacism consisting of special prerogatives for bullying and hating marginalized dissidents and non-conformists, who have little or no voice in the mainstream media and are dehumanized with impunity, to the glee of the guardians of "human rights."

The edited Letters to the Editor, Aug. 11

ZUNDEL COLUMN CRUEL

In an article titled — believe it or not — "Ernst Zundel deserved agony" (Aug. 7), Mark Bonokoski was not content with the lifetime of persecution inflicted on Zundel for his ideas, speeches, printing and writing, including multiple costly criminal trials, two years imprisonment in solitary confinement in Canada, five years imprisonment in Germany, the burning of his home and its contents by an arsonist, and his deportation and subsequent banishment from the United States and Canada.

In Mr. Bonokoski's fevered imagination: "Zundel deserved agony, but got none ... The fact that he was able to die at home in Germany, of natural causes, and apparently in robust health up until the heart attack hit, is just another example of how life isn't fair."

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It's difficult to account for the fact that the Sun, which wears its human rights' heart on its self-righteous sleeve, would print Bonokoski's disgusting column, with its sadistic craving to see a pound of flesh extracted from Zundel, but that's what has occurred.

Michael Hoffman
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

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The Canadian newspaper printed a rejoinder under my letter, as follows:

(We have the same sympathy for Zundel that Zundel had for Holocaust victims. Happy now?)

Actually this is a lie. I knew Mr. Zundel for 32 years. Never did I hear him say anything approaching a statement in which he hoped "Holocaust victims" would die in agony. He did not stoop to the level of sadistic revenge exhibited by the Talmudic gutter mentality.

http://www.torontosun.com/2017/08/10/letters-to-the-editor-aug-11-3

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The slanted French newspaper *Le Monde* announces the death of Ernst Zündel

By Robert FAURISSON, 14 August 2017

In its edition of Saturday, August 12, *Le Monde* published a long, two-column article by Thomas Wieder, a journalist whose devotion to the "Shoah" cult is well known. Entitled "Ernst Zündel, Holocaust denial publisher" and adorned with a photograph of the deceased, who died on August 5, its tone is set by the first two sentences:

The French Holocaust denier Robert Faurisson called him "dear friend", considered him a "source of inspiration", and said that he was "the man he admired most". German publisher and pamphleteer Ernst Zündel, convicted several times for anti-Semitic propaganda and a Holocaust denier, died on Saturday, August 5 in Bade Wildbad in the Baden-Württemberg region, where he was born 78 years ago.

Two birds with one stone: Zündel and Faurisson were, as is seen, nothing but "deniers". They denied. We shall understand by this that, apparently, they devoted their existence to denying the obvious. What, exactly, was obvious? Follow the gaze of Louis Dreyfus, Jérôme Fenoglio and Luc Bronner, who today preside over the destiny of *Le Monde*. Their newspaper does not know how to repair the "monumental blunder" it committed back in 1978. December 29, 1978 was, as they say, "The day *Le Monde* published Mr Faurisson's feature [on 'the problem of the gas chambers']" (the subject of an article by their "*grand reporter*" Ariane Chemin on August 20, 2012, reproduced in the book *Le Monde, 70 ans d'histoire, Flammarion*, 2014, 496 p.; p. 469-470).

Throughout Wieder's article Zündel is described, either directly or by way of insinuation, as a pamphleteer, a propagandist, an unconditional Nazi, a "murderer of [Jewish] remembrance", a pervert, a provocateur, a coward. In 1958 he had emigrated to Canada "to avoid being called to serve in the armed forces" of the Federal Republic of Germany. In Toronto, at his two great trials in 1985 and 1988, he had not been loath "to appear in court in a bulletproof vest, wearing a helmet with 'freedom of speech' written on it". At the 1985 trial the "Holocaust denier" Faurisson had figured among his "witnesses".

In fact, if my friend Ernst had emigrated to Canada at the age of 20, it was not in the least out of cowardice but rather out of disgust with war and things military. At that age he still lent full credence to what was peddled about on the "Nazi horrors" and on the essentially militaristic and criminal past of his homeland. He had thus become a pacifist, and would remain so all his life. In Canada there was no conscription, hence his choice of that country. Afterwards, he read, read very much, and ended up believing he must acknowledge that revisionist authors were right. He then became indignant that, during the two world wars, the Allies' propaganda had been able to invent such lies about the "Boches" or the "Nazis". If he showed up at his first trial in a helmet (and let's specify: a construction site helmet!) and asked his companions to do the same, it was because of the several assaults and attempts on his life perpetrated by his opponents either with open force or more sneakily. Most of the time, as in France, the police or the guards on duty refused to protect "Nazis" (sic). From this standpoint, Ernst Zündel's existence was an ordeal.

An arson attack devastated his house and a large part of the rich documentation needed for his defence. An explosive device was once sent to him through the mail: he had the good idea of handing it over to the police, who carried out a controlled detonation. Was I his "witness"? No: in the courts, I was the *expert* admitted to assist his barrister, the admirable Douglas Christie. In English-speaking countries, in order to be designated as a court expert one must obligatorily undergo an arduous test before the judge, the jury, the prosecutor and the opposing counsel, who may intervene at any time: one must be able to show not only that one knows about a given subject (here, the history of the European Jews, particularly in the period from 1939 to 1945), but also that one can express oneself in a language plain enough for the simplest juror.

L.-R. Robert Faurisson, Fred Leuchter, Ditlieb Felderer Ernst Zündel - 1988 Toronto.

Those two trials (that of 1985 lasted seven weeks, the one in 1988 a bit longer than four months) were *a triumph* for the revisionist cause and a *disaster* for the cause of Zündel's opponents. Their official transcripts attest to this fact. In 1985, for example, Professor Raul Hilberg, the prime historian supporting the thesis of the "destruction of the European Jews", suffered such a humiliation that he refused to appear at the 1988 trial, which proved even worse for the thesis defended by the Jewish organisations' leaders (see my foreword to Barbara Kulaszka's *Did Six Million Really Die? Report of the Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel – 1988*, July 24, 1992).

Just like me, Zündel had respect for the true sufferings of the Jewish people. A man with a remarkably open mind and great insight, he had the ability to judge a person independently of the group to which he or she might belong. His enemies, prodigiously richer and more powerful than himself, were those Jewish or Zionist *organisations* that claimed to defend the Jews' interests by waging a merciless war against revisionists. On the one hand, he was not lacking in Jewish friends and, on the other, he did not lose sight of the fact that some of his opponents could well be of good faith. Taking, for example, their belief in the figure of Six Million Jewish victims of Hitler, he noted that, from the second half of the nineteenth century (yes, from the 1860's!), American newspapers, the *New York Times* at their head, had published numerous press releases from Jewish organisations reporting "*At this moment, a dreadful massacre or pogrom of Jews is taking place in Europe [in Russia, Poland, Hungary, etc.]. Six million of our brothers and sisters are dying;*

your financial contribution is awaited". When, in 1933, Hitler entered the scene and when "all Jewry declared war on him" ("Judea declares war on Germany") – still more, of course, from September 1939 onwards –, the war drums beat the same slogan. In this regard, who can be surprised if millions of Jews of the time, accustomed for several generations to hearing it repeated that "Six million of our brothers and sisters are dying", were able to believe that that was the truth? But it was a brazen lie. In 1946, at the Nuremberg trial, the judges, making their own contribution to this lie, attributed its invention to Adolf Eichmann himself (see, in my piece The Victories of Revisionism (continued) dated September 11, 2011, the section "The imposture of the Six Million. Wilhelm Höttl and the Nuremberg tribunal unmasked").

I knew Ernst Zündel well. It so happens that on the eve of his death I telephoned him. In a long conversation, in which he shared some confidences that I shall perhaps reveal one day, I found a broken man, in despair on learning of the inexorable decision by a senior Jewish official in Washington to forbid him any access to US territory, thus any possibility of returning to the home of his wife, herself seriously ill. I first received the news of his death with a sense of relief. Two days later I thought of the friend I had lost and of his torturers, of the two years of solitary confinement in a Toronto prison in abominable conditions, then of his handing over to the German authorities, his conviction, in Mannheim, to a further five years' imprisonment. I recalled a hundred details of the times spent with a man who was exceptional in his kindness, his humanity, his intelligence, his thoughtfulness at every instant for our companions in struggle, his good sense, his steadfastness, his moderation, his practicality.

Recently, in a homage to the man who, unbeknownst to all, was at death's door, I wrote that throughout my trying existence I had, despite all, the satisfaction of having met at least one genius, Arthur Robert Butz, and at least one hero, Ernst Zündel, a peaceful hero, forever determined to fight against warmongering, war and its lies.

For the moment, I request to be allowed to leave things at that, at least for today. I must urgently retake my place aboard the revisionist galley, alongside other galley slaves equally resolved to row through the storm until death arrives. I must take as my example that hero who, even when broken, persisted in signing his letters "E. Zündel, unbowed".

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...and now

- *ecce* Ernst Zündel –

in his own words :

THE REAL DEAL WITH JIM FETZER PODCAST

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 2012

Ernst Zundel

Persecuted & imprisoned for research on WWII

POSTED BY TOTAL AT 9:47 PM 49 COMMENTS:

Ernst Zündel's last interview 2012 - Published on August 10, 2017

I believe this was the last interview Ernst Zündel did from Germany in 2012 with Jim Fetzer.
If not let me know. It's a great summation of Ernst's life from beginning to end. - Jim Rizoli
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UkfrhGlmMpY

JF - This is Jim Fetzer, your host on *The Real Deal*, with an extraordinary guest today from Germany, a man who has been punished more than anyone else I know for his articulation of his sincere beliefs about controversial issues in history – in this instance in particular about the holocaust. He has published numerous books, but he also has had an extraordinary series of legal encounters with governments, including those of the United States and Canada. His name is known well worldwide. Ernst Zundel, welcome to *The Real Deal.*

EZ – Greeting to you. I am shaking in my boots, Jim Fetzer - and they are not jackboots, Jim, they are hiking boots made in China as is appropriate, right?

JF – We are very nearly the same age, you were born in 1939 and I was born in 1940.

EZ – I saw that you left the US Forces which surprised me, virtually at the time when I went for Prime Minister of Canada.
F – Ah, fantastic, fantastic!
EZ – How about that …
JF - Yes, you must tell us, make a sketch of your history, Ernst. How you became interested … from the beginning ... where were you born?
EZ – We will start with that, right?
JF – Yes
EZ – Ok, I was born in a small town in the Black Forest in Germany, famous for its Cuckoo clocks. The house that I was born in was in my family for over 400 years.
JF – was that Oberammergau?
EZ – No no, Black Forest, Black Forest is closer to Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Stuttgart, Strassburg, we are close to the French border.
JF – When I was 15 years old I was on a bicycle tour, through (SETA?) staying at youth hostels England, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France.
EZ – You must have been in good shape!
JF – It was a wonderful experience – this is 1956.
EZ – Wow, during the time of the Hungarian Revolution.
JF – That's true, that's true too. So …
EZ – Let me continue …
JF – Yeah …
EZ – Jim, I was born into this old house, we were six children all told. My father was a lumberjack, Holzfäller we call it in German, and we had a few cows, chickens, goats, sheep and look in this medieval -l its really a medieval house made of .. actually they didn't even have cement these poor peasants. They used clay between stuff they collected, little rocks from the fields and the rest was timber. Just like you see in old newsreels or things about history. We had an outdoor toilet, and for many years they had no running water nor electricity that was only installed during the time of Hitler – before that it was just deepest middle ages, you know. But I was lucky, I was born to the luxury of life, electric light and running water, and I went to our local country school after the war was over. The first day in school was in the church basement of our little town, five thousand souls, and the reason why it was in the church basement was because the French army had just taken over our school house and Moroccan and Algerian troops were stationed in our old school house; and the teachers were actually kind of kindergarten teachers, because most of the other regular teachers in Germany had been National Socialist Party members or belonged to organisations that were forbidden by the new occupation forces. So we were, get this, for Americans, teachers and American audiences, we were 104 children in my class - 104 children, because so many refugees had come from the east, and so many people had come from bombed-out cities who were then living in these small towns like ours.
JF – How many teachers did you have for a hundred children?
EZ – One
JF - One teacher for a hundred children!
EZ – And she was not even a real teacher. She was a very nice totally overwhelmed kindergarten teacher – Frau Maier was her name. But you know she was lucky, we were all so starved and so weak and so traumatised by the war that we were not rambunctious. I remember though, we were orderly even as six year old school children, we were impacted by what the hell had happened to our society and our families.
Most of the fathers of course were either in allied prisoner of war camps, had been killed or were at least not at home; and so it was the women who were looking after us, my mother included. She was alone with six children and all those chickens and goats. But we were lucky Jim, because we had this homestead and we could feed ourselves, because hunger starved the land in Germany, I mean serious hunger. We got two slices of bread per person a day, and sugar or meat you could hardly talk about, you know. And so I was at the time sick with malnutrition and had pneumonia frequently, because of being not fed well enough and so were my brothers and sisters. So there was no rambunctiousness, those teachers could cope with us, you know.
And so, as things improved, I will have to say thanks to American help. Americans gave at the time porridge, oats, and what they did in the school house, they had these big pots and the school janitor cooked those cups of porridge – each child had to bring a cup from home and so at the morning break at 9 or 10 am, we either got a cup of milk or we got porridge, and believe me that was for us children a real treat and for the parents a real relief.
And so when thing improved further, we had hand-me-down clothes. My father came back from prisoner of war camp, he was in the French prison camp, and during the war he had been a medic, and he was with the ambulance train. Germany had this very good system, because it was a continental power, we brought our cripples or invalids usually who could no longer walk or be taken by ordinary train back to Germany. They came in these ambulance trains which were like hospital trains that had their stretcher arrangement and so on.
And so during the entire war that was his job. So, he saw a lot of misery and unfortunately all these wounded, and crippled and shattered men impacted on him so badly so that when he came back he was an alcoholic.
And so I grew up in these miserable surrounding in The Black Forest with not enough really warm clothes or warm shoes, always having leaky

leather hand-me-down shoes with wooden soles that were cottoned on there. I must tell you, it wasn't exactly a nice childhood from the point of view of comfort but we were in life's struggles for survival, and I and my brothers and sisters made the most of it in school.

It turns out I was one of the brighter children out of the 104. Usually I was in first, second or third spot; and I loved going to school for two reasons: It was warm, we were fed and I could sit down and didn't have to climb the steep hillsides cutting grass and stuff like that; didn't have to feed my animals. So school was like R&R for me, and I made the most of it – I loved going to school Jim, I loved going to school. And that continued till I actually got to Canada.

But I am getting a little ahead of myself. I took training as a commercial artist, photo re-toucher and graphic artist in Germany, made an apprenticeship and that apprenticeship was very thorough, and allowed me, once I decided to leave home, to earn very good money. First in Germany, and then I decided to emigrate, because I was a pacifist, a Christian and did not want to join an army because I was totally believing that the German military were at the root of all this terrible stuff that had befallen us. I totally believed the allied propaganda and so I hightailed it out of Germany and looked for a country where there was no military draft. And to my surprise only Canada had no military draft.

JF – Now Ernst, in terms of the German educational system, were the high schools referred to as Gymnasium?

EZ – That's right

JF – You completed the Gymnasium?

EZ – No, we were too poor – my father drank away all the money. I probably finished 8th grade of public school – and Volksschule they called it in Germany.

JF – I tend to conjecture, however, that those 8 grades in Germany then were probably equivalent to a high school education.

EZ – Absolutely, I could always easily keep up with my high school graduates in the United States or in Canada because the German educational system at that time was still very good and very thorough.

JF – Very rigorous

EZ – Yeah, and so, when I was finished with public school with 8 years and then went to Pforzheim, the nearby city, to be training in the Graphic Arts Institute, I was able to attend a special graphic school there. To continue you had still geometry and history. We had no foreign languages, I must say, that the allies had forbidden for us to learn foreign languages. . . pardon ?

JF – Instruction was given in German or English?

EZ – No, no – in German.

JF – Why would the allies forbid the learning of a foreign language?

EZ – Because then the rule then was and the hatred was such that they thought that the Germans would be bottled up – Germany was more or less like a glorified concentration camp. Yeah, we had no foreign language at all. This was one of the things that at first was a kind of a handicap for me because when I decided, when the army was breathing down my neck, the new German army they had installed here, I could not speak a foreign language which was a problem for emigrating. And so when I came to Canada, I basically came there with maybe four or five hundred words vocabulary and then I had taught myself in a correspondence course with a book and by listening to BBC radio.

JF – Now, you would have gone to work, you mentioned as a graphic artist when you were a teenager.

EZ – Yeah, that's right.

JF – About what year would that have been – mid-fifties?

EZ – 1953 to 1956, when you were bicycling throughout the land, I was just finishing my three-year apprenticeship and one year later I already cast around for a country where I could escape to.

JF – So, you moved to Canada in 57?

EZ – Yeah - in 58

JF – In 58, yeah, that was the year I graduated from high school.

EZ – Yeah so in 58 I already got there, and I was such a hillbilly, Jim. I didn't even know that Canada was a Commonwealth and that the Queen of England was also the Queen of Canada. And I was so surprised on the ship, we emigrated by ship, that there was a Queen on the Dollar bill. You can imagine, we had no radio or no TV at our house, and so I was really a hillbilly, I have to say that, you know

JF – Where did you arrive in Canada? In the vicinity of Toronto?

EZ – I arrived in Montreal, and the immigration department from Canada had decided that Toronto was the centre of the graphic arts, and I would most likely be better off to go there, because they knew I would find a job more easily, and they were absolutely right. Within three days with my virtually non existent English I landed a fantastic job. And based on my, I had taken samples of my work with me, in a duffle bag, I presented that, I had from my dictionary, I said a few sentences about graphic arts firms advertising agencies and so on, and within three days I had a fantastic job making $90 a week – that was a lot of money at that time. And they hired me, they told me later on, only because they didn't want another company to snap me up, because I was so versatile and skilled in my work. And so for the first week or month I did nothing but learn

English in that firm. At night I went to night school, and I took to English like a duck takes to water.

JF – That's wonderful. Yes, your English is quite good.

EZ – I totally immersed myself and I got ahead and tested at the end of it and I passed those tests usually with 96/94, one even with 90 percent of the things answered correctly, you know. And so Jim, during the evening school that I attended to learn English, I met one heck of a good looking French/Canadian lady, and within months she was my wife, and within a year we had a baby.

JF – How wonderful.

EZ – Our first son was born in 1960, and during pregnancy my wife got homesick, as women sometimes do, and she kept saying to me, I'd like to go back to Quebec where I can be with my French speaking people. And I thought to myself oh, wow, can you imagine I have just mastered enough English as I can cope, and now she wants to go to Quebec? But you know, when you are young and in love, the world is open to you, I said yes and packed up my few belongings and I had bought a car by then. We drove to Quebec and then I pounded the pavements in Montreal, the biggest city in French Canada and landed not a job but various contracts as a freelance artist. So I became a freelance artist with my broken French and my better English, and I earned within a very short time a very good living, due to American help, in the person of Dale Carnegie.

JF – And your wife then is your wife today?

EZ – No, my wife and I, we separated after 29 years of marriage.

JF – I see.

EZ – Ingrid is my third wife.

JF – I see.

EZ – I had a little interim experience, that was lets say character forming, in between.

JF – Yes

EZ – Back to Quebec – in Quebec of course once I stuck roots down there, I took Dale Carnegie courses, and Dale Carnegie had this famous book about ..

JF - *How To Win Friends And Influence People …*

EZ –… *How To Win Friends And Influence People* .. and then how to appear in public, and then I found another American self-help guru. You have to understand, I am a great lover of self-help books. This man's name was Napoleon Hill.

JF- Ernst, I can't imagine where I would be today if I had only taken your Carnegie's thoughts to heart…Dale Carnegie's thoughts to heart.

EZ – I tell you, Napoleon Hill was, however, the crème de la crème. He wrote a book *Think And Grow Rich …*

JF- *Think And Grow Rich* - I love it!

EZ – 21 million copies sold.

JF – Of course you notice he got rich by thinking of the book.

EZ – Yeah – I think you are right, that's exactly right, but I learnt from that man, because I was such a simpleton and hillbilly. I learnt from that American self- help author how to sell myself, Jim. He was a real self-promoter, and he actually was like a magic key. I never looked back after I read that book, *Think And Grow Rich,* by Napoleon Hill.

JF – Fascinating.

EZ – I doubled my income within 6 months, Jim Fetzer.

JF – Did you really?

EZ – I doubled my income within six months.

JF – I have been always so terrible at anything related to business or finance.

EZ – Jim, I was an absolutely passionate and still am a passionate defender and believer in free enterprise.

JF – And you became somehow involved in Canadian politics at some point?

RZ – I loved being involved in politics after I overcame my shyness due to this Dale Carnegie and Napoleon Hill training, because I was so terribly intimidated by the world, and these two authors set me free. I took courses in what they call personal development which included public speaking, and of course that meant I had to force myself to go to church groups, then air force cadets and so on to talk about World War II topics. And that was the beginning of my involvement in political topics.

JF – So you were doing research at libraries reading works …

EZ – Yeah, I went to libraries, to the public library and I studied these books, and of course now I could read certainly English fluently and French haltingly, and a whole new world opened up for me. And then I met a French Canadian who had been in a concentration camp in Canada during World War Two. He was a Canadian officer but he had the misfortune of having had a party, a political party, quite a large political party, virtually you have to call it National Socialist. And I met him, and he made available to me his own private library of over 4,000 books, many of them German, many of them sent to him by Rudolf Hess' organisation.

JF- Ernst, you know many, many of your problems no doubt have arisen because the public in general, I am sure, that's certainly is true in the United States and maybe slightly less in Canada, simply don't do a lot of reading, they don't know a lot of history. I would say Americans are even more ignorant of history than they are of science. We are a scientifically illiterate nation.

EZ – Yeah well, but to me all this was almost, excuse me to say that, irrelevant.

JF – Yes

EZ - I was living in a world of my own by Napoleon Hill. I was out there making the maximum use of the new freedoms that the North American continent gave me.
JF – Yes, yes.
EZ – And it was wonderful. In the sixties, well you were there, we were the same age, in the sixties America and Canada were pulsating, thriving, confident, forward looking societies. Everything was hustling and bustling you know, and it was the absolute right environment for Ernst Zündel to be in.
JF – Especially until up to 22 November 1963 when the assassination of JFK took away our most promising million-visionary political leader.
EZ – Yeah, you are absolutely right. And I remember the day where I was and what I was doing like most other Americans and Canadians still do today. I know where I have been, thinking and doing on that tragic day.
JF – Yes. I was a young marine core officer anchored aboard the LPHG, LPH meaning Landing Platform Helicopter. It's a carrier but it has a shallow draft because it doesn't require the deep hull for fixed wing aircraft, since helicopters take off and land vertically. And I was awakened at 3.30 in the morning by the officer at the deck, who happened to be the executive officer of the mortar battery of which I was the fire direction officer to tell me, that JFK had been shot. Then an hour later he had awakened me to tell me they caught the guy who had done it, and that he was a communist, which I thought then was pretty fast work.
EZ – Yeah, yeah, yeah. I remember all that seeing black and white flickering through the television, you know. Shocked. The whole, I think the whole North American continent was basically in shock by that experience, you know.
I was then, as I said, cutting my teeth on North American society, doing really well in the graphic arts. I was selling my paintings which was really my premier love. I had wanted to be actually a fine arts painter, not a commercial artist. And here I had a good career, making good money, good cars, a bungalow. I was leaving the rest in the dust behind.
And then I went to Europe, took my wife to Europe, had my little boy with us. We travelled Europe for thre-and-a-half months, I had made enough money, and then came back to the United States, ah to Canada, and then went down to the United States, opened a mobile art gallery in a former hairdressing saloon on wheels in Texas of all places, exhibited my paintings, and it was a total disaster.
JF – Well, Texas is a bit of a backwater, culturally.
EZ – Can you imagine, I had not done any research.
JF – What town in Texas were you ?
EZ – I went to Midland
JF – Midland?
EZ – Yeah, Midland
JF – That's ironic, that's George W Bush's stomping ground.
EZ – Yeah, I know. I was impressed by the living rooms of these Texans. They were almost as big as European ball rooms, you know.
JF – Yes, yes. Ernst, we are going to take our first break. Jim Fetzer here on *The Real Deal* with my very special guest today Ernst Zündel.
JF - You were telling us you made it to Midland, Texas, which is quite ironic all things considered and that it was a bit of a disaster because there was no appreciation for your work.
EZ – Yeah, you know why? Right across the border were all these Mexican artists and they painted very competently these nice little Indian children with their big googly eyes and on black velvet no less and in very faint low colours
JF – Yes, totally different orientation toward art… predominant at the time
EZ – Yes, that's right. They did not want Bavarian churches and Alpine themes that I was painting.
JF – They probably never even heard of Bavaria.
EZ – Yeah, I was exhibiting my paintings, my brother who was doing this with me, also lived in the United States, two years younger, came to me with a letter and he was absolutely pale in the face, and he said Ernst, I have just been drafted to the US army. The Draft Board had caught up with him, and that meant my Texas adventure was coming to an abrupt end. I had to sell the gallery and leave my paintings in storage, and headed north to Canada, and as soon as I had once again I had started my business in the graphic arts in Montreal, I decided I go to night school to improve my French and then study political science.
JF – Was it you yourself who was being drafted?
EZ – No, my brother.
JF – Your brother, your brother?
EZ – Yeah, because I was a Canadian resident.
JF – So your brother was a US citizen at that time?
EZ – No, my brother, my younger brother was drafted …
JF – So, what I am saying, he was then a US citizen to be subject to the draft?
EZ – No he was not even a US citizen today.
JF – Nevertheless, he was drafted?
EZ – He was drafted.
JF – Where was he residing at the time?
EZ – In Texas …
JF – Somewhere also in Texas?
EZ – Yeah, yeah.
JF – And even though he wasn't a US citizen he was drafted? That's striking to me, I didn't even know that was legal.
EZ – Yeah well, I was there when he was showing me the letter and so on. Anyway, so the first

thing when he was in the US forces, they of course heard his accent and the sergeant said to him, Ok Zündel, goose step ahead – ha, ha.
JF – Goose step ahead ... Were they intelligent and make him a translator or have him working on a truck?
EZ- No, no. My brother weaselled his way through various jobs and eventually ended up in Los Angeles in some medical area where they were flying in these wounded soldiers from Vietnam.
JF – This was in the army, he was drafted into the army?
EZ – Yeah.
JF – And was he in the army medical core eventually?
EZ – Eventually what he did is, he said he would be carrying out body bags of soldiers who had died and washing and cleaning the surgical instruments from the operating rooms, and he told me about a building that was off limits, which he later on apparently found out, from Vietnam they were flying in dead GIs with their innards taken out and filled with drugs.
JF – and filled with drugs …
EZ – Yeah
JF – This was mid to late 1960s I take it?
EZ – Yeah, that's right, mid 60s.
JF – Because of course Lyndon escalated the war. I mean Jack was pulling our advisors out of Vietnam, but Lyndon reversed it immediately.
EZ – Yeah, I remember at the time, Jim Fetzer, I was totally alert to the political situation by then. Reading in an American magazine, for business, it was the biggest business magazine in America, dealing with all these large corporations and so on, and it showed in there the contributors to Lyndon Johnson's presidential campaign.
JF – Was it *Forbes?*
EZ – No, there is another one – there was another one.
JF – Yeah.
EZ – And that became - because by then I was fluent in English, and I was not surprised when I saw then, after President Kennedy was assassinated, these were all war related corporations.
JF – Yes
EZ – That were their supporters, you know.
JF – Yes, [..?], General Dynamics, the whole bunch.
EZ – Yeah that's right, that's right. Helicopter manufacturers in Fort Worth Texas down there, they have these jet factories and so on, you know.
But anyway, Ernst is by that time back in Canada and picked up my business again. And I never had any trouble because I loved being in business. I was like a kind of a ... if I was down one day, the next day I was out and picked myself up with Napoleon Hill indoctrination, and before I knew it I was having enough money again.
JF – So this is late 60s, early 70s?
EZ – Yeah, late 60s, and then I went to Sir George Williams University, today called Concordia University, and studied basically political science but we also had to take History, English, and I studied as a side issue The History of Architecture.
JF – Is Concordia in Canada?
EZ – Yeah, in Montreal.
JF – in Montreal?
EZ – Yeah, in downtown Montreal next to McGill University. McGill is the largest Canadian University. It was an English Language University, and not the University of Montreal which was French.
But anyway, after two years at the University, in the evening, during the day I was running my paintings and doing my graphic arts and so on, I decided to drop out because I was not really learning anything …
JF – Just on parallel tracks. I'd resigned my commission in the marine core in 1966 after four years of service I'd been commissioned after graduating from Princeton and a graduate school in Indiana where I received my PhD in History and Philosophy of Science in 1970 and began teaching. So, the period now I met my first academic position at the University of Kentucky while you are in Canada at Concordia and all that.
EZ – Yeah, right. I wondered why you resigned your commission. I read in your bio, why did you do that?
JF – Well, I did not want to make the military my career. In fact during the four years I debated between going on to law school and going into higher education. My two closest friends at Princeton, one had a higher GPA but lower law boards, and the other had higher law boards and lower GPA. And one went to Harvard and one went to Yale. So I knew that I had options open if I wanted to go into the law. But I was confident that I would gravitate toward criminal law but I regard myself as the employee of my clients, while I would make a lot of money I wouldn't have time to enjoy it and I'd feel a great sense of grief and responsibility if I lost cases. So the whole idea of the kind of freedom you have as a faculty member appealed to me immensely, and I never regretted that decision.
EZ – I am glad to hear that, I am glad to hear that, because you are a testament of the situation, maybe thanks to your military training, was absolutely correct, based on your character, self assessment and so on, you know. Very good.
JF – Yes
EZ – And I see you were immensely successful in your chosen field.
JF – I had a gift for research, and I think Princeton instils that and still does, and I

gravitated to the philosophy of science, you know. I was studying with some of the most distinguished philosophers in the world though I didn't know it at the time. I had courses in ancient philosophy with the great Vlastos, philosophy in science with Karl G. Hempel, even existentialism with Walter Kaufmann. It was ranked the number one philosophy department in the world at the time.

EZ – Fantastic! You know I have to tell you and confess, that had it not been for my free enterprise and my Napoleon Hill direction into the business field, I loved university, I loved university.

JF – I think you have quite an aptitude and you would have been successful as a university teacher, as a professor. I think you would have done well. Particularly with your gift, you would have probably been a perfect history teacher und could have inspired students with introductory courses that would …

EZ – And Jim, maybe I would not have served seven years in prison.

JF – That's right, that's right. Its ironic you know, you really… its because of your gift for research and your keen interest in history that you got into this political trouble, basically most people simply don't know history and don't have a gift for research, and couldn't appreciate the difference between the realities of what your are discovering in the allusions that are reported in the history books.

EZ – Actually, you are right and on the money. I actually started out with my research on the forbidden topic in the university, because I had still then some English Canadian university professors who would grade my papers and they would say: Zündel, content excellent, grammar horrible. Yeah how about that?

JF – Did Canada have any laws, you know, about thought crimes or expressions of opinion about controversial historical events? I mean, to me the whole idea of thought crimes is simply absurd. I believe that research on every topic should be completely open, unfettered, unconstrained. After all a certain event or series of events is a historical reality then competent research is going to confirm it? And if it was not, then surely if it is dis-confirmed we are all entitled to know. I mean, some beliefs about some events have such extraordinary political ramifications that if we are basing our actions on false beliefs about historical events, it seems to me we can commit all sorts mistakes in the actions we take, to deal with problems that may or may not have any basis in reality.

EZ – Actually, to answer your question – Canada then, Canada of the 1950s and 60s was very much still like the United States. You know, we had virtually unfettered freedom, at that time.

JF – Freedom of speech, freedom of thought …

EZ – Freedom of speech, yeah. And you remember during that time the free speech movement at Berkley for instance?

JF – Yes.

EZ – We had the same. We had a local version of that in Montreal, in Quebec at our university and other universities.

JF – That was largely related to the anti-war movement, was it not?

EZ – That's right, that's right. But it was still … in Canada because we had a separatist movement of French Canadians, wanting to separate from English Canada and so on, it took on a little flavour. I went to university at that very heady time. There was kind of a new departure that was going on.

JF – Were Canadians serving in Vietnam?

EZ – Yeah, volunteers. Canada had a special typical Canadian kind of DMC surveillance. They had a plane from Canada Air was the plane manufacturer that could fly 18,000 miles nonstop. They would leave from Trenton air base in Ontario and fly all the way to Vietnam. Yes, Canadian troops went down there at the time, but a small contingent only.

JF – Did the war become highly controversial in Canada, too, then?

EZ – Well, because many American draft dodgers came to Canada and were at my university for instance, you know. And we had a professor Markuse, a Jewish professor who had fled from Germany, and he was one of the professors in residence there, a guest professor and so on. So the turmoil that was caused by the war by the anti-war movement had spilled over to Canada and I was right in there. I was one of the editors of the student newspaper, at that time, and had my own column already, it was called *Politics, Past, Present and Future,* and I naturally aired these topics. And since I was a pacifist and anti-militarist, one of the reasons why I left Germany to come to Canada, I was right in there with that topic.

During that time I discovered that I had a political streak in me for daily politics. The Canadian Prime Minister, Lester Pearson had contracted cancer and was dying. He was the chief of the Liberal Party, the ruling party, and so the ruling Liberal Party was to have a convention to choose a new leader who would then automatically become Prime Minister of Canada. And I looked at that and I said, boy, Ernst, now here is a golden opportunity, ha ha. And I made …

JF – Were you at this point a Canadian citizen?

EZ – No, I was just coming to that. The drawback was, I was not yet a Canadian citizen, I was a German citizen. But that didn't deter Ernst, I went ahead anyway, so registered, applied for Canadian citizen, registered as a candidate, toured the country and speechefying and giving the press conferences; and because I was tri-

lingual, and there was a large German immigrant population – the Germans were the third largest immigrant group in the country, I had a French Canadian wife, could speak English, French and German, it was quite a sensation. I was the youngest immigrant, only immigrant candidate ever who stepped up to the plate. I was the youngest candidate ever, I was the only student enrolled at a university ever, and I had a fantastic media profile.

JF – And you were in your mid twenties?

EZ – Yeah 29.

JF – You mentioned about your pacifism and so forth. My younger brother – I have several brothers, all younger and a sister, but by different marriages. So I have brothers and sisters who are unrelated to one another, although they are all related to me. He was two-and-a-half-years younger and also went to Princeton; he was a freshman when I was a senior. He studied history and appealed for conscientious objector status for his draft board in Southern California, and it may be the only time that the draft board received a letter from an active regular duty officer in the marine core. I was then a captain affirming his sincerity in supporting his application for classification, which they granted by a vote of 3-2. He had told me, if he had been denied he was going to Canada.

EZ – Right. Yes, that was an option then. You see, and my case, my pacifism was a little different, because I was ever since my childhood always forward thinking. I left Germany before I was drafted. I was the first year post-war-year to be drafted, and I did not want to be drafted, and so I cast around for a country where they did have no draft. Canada had no draft, and that's why I opted there. So I never went through the embarrassment or the indignity having to say I am a coward, I don't want to fight with a gun in my hand – I just left.

JF – You were running to beat Pierre, right?

EZ – Yeah.

JF – Tell me how did that go, what were the major issues that were being debated at the time?

EZ – At the time it was separatism.

JF – You mean Quebec from the rest …

EZ – Quebec separating, yeah – and Marxism. Because one of the candidates running against me later on became Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Eliot Trudeau, had been and was undoubtedly a closet Marxist. And many of the Liberals, the new Liberals, it was the Liberal Party that I was a member of and running for prime minister they were closet communists, and so were the separatists. That was the issue that was then being fought. I was a dyed-in-the-wool anti-communist, and so I was really a kind of – they called me the 'dark horse' candidate.

JF – Tell me about the distinctions as they were then drawn in Canadian politics between being a Marxist, being a communist and being an anti-communist.

EZ – Well, the conservative party was the largest opposition party and then were generally anti-communists. The Liberal Party had already infiltrators from socialists to basically closet Marxists, and they were really manipulating and abusing the Canadian traditional system and catapulting themselves into positions of power – not saying I am a Marxist, saying I am a liberal socialist, and I, in my anti-communism, went head-on against this basically was a subterfuge.

JF – Let's explore this a little further. Marxism of course believes in economic determinism, is a fundament causal force affecting history. Marx, of course, says in analysis of capitalism and the propensity to accumulate more and more wealth and power in the hands of fewer and fewer, which would lead to an eventual reaction within society, a violent revolution, that would lead to a temporary dictatorship of the proletariat and then a more egalitarian society. But where Marx did not anticipate the emergence for example of labour unions and the potential for political reforms, in a piecemeal fashion that might prohibit that were the regulation of capitalism. Now, I would take that the term communism, as you are using, had to do more with the Soviet Union and a totalitarian form of government that was completely authoritarian. Would I be correct in that assumption?

EZ – Yeah, yeah, but the Canadian version is always a little shaded in various layers of grey and so on. The driving force behind it at that time was Fidel Castro's Cuba, because Canada had refused to put a boycott on, like the United States had, you know.

JF – Good for Canada.

EZ – Yeah, so our intellectuals were tending towards a Cuban version of Marxism, communism, whatever it was. And there was a "Fair Play for Cuba" committee in Canada that was quite powerful, the same committee that Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly belonged to…

JF – Supposedly is the operative word, yes that was his feigned persona. He was actually working for American intelligence. They were setting him up although he didn't know it, but the probable patsy for the assassination, which was all so familiar. Castro was qualified as anti communist in the United States largely because he had nationalised the properties of Anaconda and United Fruit. Any national leader who cuts down on the profit margins of an American corporation is automatically branded as a communist.

EZ – Yeah, yeah, I remember when he closed the casinos and nationalized the sugar cane companies.

JF – That's right, and of course the Mob was upset because they were running the biggest money laundering operation in the western

hemisphere out of those casinos and resorts in Nevada.

EZ – Yeah, exactly, and so, that's exactly what happened, and later on ... but is like the pond that Ernst was swimming in, you know, at the time in Quebec City.

JF – Your anti communism was mostly directed against the authoritarianism and expansionism of the Soviet Union?

EZ – Right. I was a classic liberal in the 19th century sense, you know.

JF – hmmm (laughing)

EZ – I would have been right at home with Madison and George Washington…

JF – And Thomas Jefferson …

EZ – and Thomas Jefferson, one of my big heroes, oh, Thomas Jefferson, I loved reading that man's stuff today, you know.

JF – You know Jeff he had an assembly of Nobel Prize winners at the White House, and he observed during the event that this was the greatest collection of intellect and ability ever assembled together at one time under the same roof, save when Thomas Jefferson dined alone.

EZ – Ha ha – fantastic statement. Love that. And so, my campaign actually was what they called a maverick dark horse candidate. I came out of nowhere, was not beholden to any financial interests or lobbies. I was financing my campaign all by my own self, earned graphic arts paintings produced money. And that gave me independence of course. And so I went across the country speechifying giving press conferences and coverage was fantastic. And I made it to the inner circle, meaning there were 123 different candidates started out, it was whittled down, whittled down when they ran out of money and couldn't get enough votes and support, there were seven candidates left, and I was candidate number seven. And so I spoke to the assembly of [BOA?] who asked me about my citizenship – did I quake in my boots? You can be sure because I was carrying in my pocket a German passport, and I had not been made a Canadian citizen, only after the election campaign was over did the government decide to deny me Canadian citizenship, without giving me a reason for it.

JF – **We are going to take our second break. This is Jim Fetzer your host on *The Real Deal* with my very special guest today – an extraordinary man Ernst Zündel.**

JF – This is Jim Fetzer continuing my conversation with Ernst Zündel. Ernst, you were talking about Canada, the Canadian government deciding to deny you Canadian citizenship after your campaign without giving a reason. What is your suspicion as to the real reason they did that?

EZ – Oh I can tell you that quite frankly. Here I was a dark horse candidate, independent in organisation and money, not beholden to any lobby, and that would have been a very difficult thing for the old established political system in Canada to cope with. I was like an independent. I was a bit like the American – what's his name - the presidential candidate from Texas, the doctor ….Ron

JF – Ross Perot?

EZ – No, no.

JF – Ron Paul …

EZ – Ron Paul – I was the Ron Paul of Canada, you know, at the time. But just a little bit left. I am with my German passport in my pocket, my party platform in my wallet or case and suddenly, in the building in the basement of this sports stadium basement where the convention was taking place, I hear over the intercom: *Would candidate Ernst Zündel please come to the speaker's podium – your speaking time has begun*. I grabbed my case and dashed up the stairs, and suddenly rising out of nowhere stood this huge mountain two meters tall in front of me in his flak jacket and his uniform, and he said: *Where do you think you are going?*

JF – He wasn't going to let you speak?

EZ – He challenged me, so I pointed with all the chutzpah I could muster – I pointed at my delegate's patch, and I said: *Did you hear the intercom just now? They are calling my name, my speaking time has begun, I am candidate Ernst Zündel*, and he saluted smartly and stepped aside, and I walked up to the podium and spoke to 30,000 Liberals live audience in this sport stadium in Ottowa.

JF – So he was actually only blocking you, because he didn't realize you were the speaker?

EZ – Yeah, that's right.

JF – That's fortunate. I thought he might have been blocking you because he did know you were the speaker.

EZ – No no, I bluffed my way back past the Mounties, and behind me on the podium were all the other seven candidates, the future Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Foreign Minister and so on, you know. I spooled off my tri-lingual speech, and of course it was nationally broadcast, and I went down to the headquarters of the Liberal Party in that sports stadium and said I would like to withdraw from the contest. They were flabbergasted. And you know, Jim, why I did quit? I didn't know they were going to deny me citizenship, and so I didn't want to be known as the 200 or 100 or 50 or 10 or even 1 voice cast candidate. I had hoped that I had a political future in Canada, and I didn't want to have this noose drawn around my neck, that my Micky Mouse campaign, which I fought with my own money, would kind of sink my future political chances, and I did not finish the counting of the votes. In other words, they had to spend an hour when the votes were being cast that my name was not on the ballot. Now, why would I do that? I went into that campaign only, only to speak up

for the German and Canadian immigrant section of the voters, because they were not being properly represented. And there was this anti-German hate propaganda going on, you were in that land at that time and I was the one who wanted to use that opportunity for a national platform to speak against it, and I did.

JF – It would have been terribly interesting to see how the vote would have gone.

EZ – Yeah, yeah.

JF – My suspicion is you probably would have finished third or 4th, no worse.

EZ – Yeah, but you see, you know what the problem was Jim Fetzer? I had no political advice, I had no political experience. It was by the seat of my pants, really a maverick candidature.

JF – But the people were responding to that, I have no doubt, Ernst.

EZ – Absolutely, absolutely. The Canadian press was saying, there is something wrong with Canadian politics, when an unknown like Ernst Zündel can gather such support and such accolades …

JF – I'd put it the other way round. I'd say there is something right about Canadian politics when an unknown migrant can garner such support and receive such accolades.

EZ – Yes Jim, that's what I was feeling myself, thank you for giving me the compliment – ha, ha.

JF – Had I been your campaign manager I would have said – by all means stay here.

EZ – In hindsight and with the wisdom of the years gone by, it was a foolish thing to have dropped out. You see, sometimes in the heat of battle, or whatever it was I did not want to be saddled with the stigma of not having gathered so many votes.

JF – You actually would have done tremendously well. I am quite confident. I mean you may not have won, but I think you would have made a very impressive showing.

EZ – It was a mistake and I know it was a mistake that I dropped out because, although they denied me, after about two months they denied me my citizenship. I would have been a political force to be reckoned with.

JF – I believe that's true.

EZ – But I was too inexperienced and politically not suave enough, you know, I was a firebrand.

JF – The commission of mistakes is an aspect of the human condition. In fact, in my research on the nature of mind I had concluded that the capacity to make a mistake is an indication, a criterion of the presence of mentality, so that because the capacity for mental exercise involves the use of signs, where signs are things that stand for other things. So, if you can mistake a sign is standing for other than it stands for, like a spider leaping on a television screen when it sees another spider in the mistaken belief its another spider, is an indication of the presence of mind which is ubiquitous in the animal kingdom but which is largely misunderstood for failure. To appreciate the character of mind itself. I published on this especially in a book entitled, *The Evolution of Intelligence: Are Humans the Only Animals with Minds?*, and in many articles.

EZ – Yeah, so, back to my career. It naturally impacted on my political career and it forced me to concentrate on the one topic that I was good at and I could be useful to society, and that was revisionism - historical revisionism.

JF – Yea, historical revisionism, and it seems to me all historians should be revisionists, because they should always be accumulating more evidence, more alternative interpretations of historical events, and constantly doing and sifting and winnowing the evidence to get a more accurate characterisation of what actually took place in the past, lest it remain a pack of lies the living play on the dead.

EZ – So, Jim that event naturally put my life in a different direction. I was still making good money as a graphic artist, I was winning awards for my paintings. There was one painting where actually 327 Canadian artists, Canada wide exhibited their paintings, and wouldn't you know one of my paintings was the best of the show.

JF – Wonderful.

EZ – So I got an award and got $1,000. In those days you could buy a Volkwagen almost for $1,000.

JF – Yes, yes. Are your paintings accessible online?

EZ – I think so – you know I have to confess Jim I am a computer-phobic ignoramus. I have not even been to the *Zundelsite* in decades. I don't know what's on there. But I know there is something out there because people keep commenting on it. I do not use a computer at this time. I have no access because I am too dumb to access even my wife's site.

JF – Well, anyone who can master languages the way you can would have a considerable facility for the use of a computer. Once you got the knack of it, which I think …

EZ – Right now, right now – and of course for seven years that I was in prison they kept computers as far away from me as possible, I always applied taking extra ... I wanted to take Spanish or take Russian even in my desperation when they didn't want me to learn Spanish, you know. I never was allowed near a computer, except for the very last six weeks of my seven years.

JF – That's ridiculous, that would have been the perfect time.

EZ – I was harping. Here were seven years going by, all I did was basically paint and write.

JF – You could have done a tremendous amount of research, I mean a computer is a fantastic resource.

EZ – Yeah, and so now I am taking lessons and some young friends are trying to get me up to speed. Ingrid donated to me for my birthday a computer, and I am trying desperately to enter the 21st century.

JF – I would just say based on my experience, and I hope it is a Macintosh, because I find it ...

EZ – Yes it is – Ingrid bought me a very fine Macintosh, and the first time after we met, having not seen each other for almost eight years, I was presented with this gorgeous, metallic looking instrument, and boy, the clarity and so on absolutely surprised me. She showed me some of my paintings that she has back in Tennessee still – gorgeous! Reproductions and so on, just fantastic.

JF – That you can see online. How did you get from your major speech at the political convention, which would have been, let's see around 71 or 72?

EZ – Yeah, around that time.

JF – to an incarceration for a seven year period? I mean that seems quite an extraordinary transformation in your life.

EZ – Yeah, what happened was, I used the decade of the 70s to school myself and to travel the world, because I had the money to different archives and so on, did all this research, because there was no internet then, about the Holocaust and World War Two revisionist topic. And so, all the stuff that I used then in the 1980s during my trials, actually the background was made, and the foundation was laid during that 10 years when I was out in the political wilderness. That's where it came from, that was the big step.

JF – Repeat that, when you were in the political wilderness…

EZ – The foundation was laid because I could no longer run for being a candidate – because they had denied me citizenship. I had to make myself useful, and I did it by becoming a researcher into history, World War Two history.

JF – This is while you were still working as a graphic artist?

EZ – Oh, Yeah, exactly.

JF – You were using your time in libraries and elsewhere to do research?

EZ – Yes, because you know I was producing annual reports and catalogues, and there were seasonal peaks, and during the off season I would then jet off to New York or Los Angeles, or Vienna and Germany…

JF – You mean the catalogues you were producing was in your capacity as a graphic artist, for companies producing brochures and catalogues to feature their products?

EZ – That's how I earned my living, yeah. And the free time that I had, and the money that I earned allowed me to do this research, and could do these interviews with World War Two survivors, from Generals to Admirals. I remember one, interviewing Admiral Sir Barry Domville in England who had written a book, *From Admiral to Cabin Boy*, and others. I was gathering first eyewitness, original evidence, which I then later on, I did not realize at the time, that I was preparing for what really was going to be my life's work. I always had a tape recorder along, interviewed these people; later on I took on video cameras and so on, travelled the world, did that research. It was the foundation for these lengthy trials in Canada, because then I published an internationally circulated newsletter in English and in German, and that began to make me famous, or infamous, whichever you want to look at, and that's when I came to the attention of the German political system, the German political police and of course to the Canadian spy services. And then I was … my supporters in Germany in 1981 were raided in the largest police raid in German history. Over 2000 raids were conducted on one weekend – involving 300 prosecutors, 50 judges, 10,000 policemen.

JF – Ernst, lets step back a step or two. You were in Germany working as a graphic artist, doing research…

EZ – No.

JF – No, no, no – I know, I am going through the steps. The last I recollect, you were in Germany producing your brochures and doing research on history, then you became involved in doing all these interviews, tape recording, producing the newsletter. You were still in Canada at the time?

EZ – Oh, yeah, Canada was always home base. So all the books and and all the booklets I had written, all my newsletters and so on, not one was produced in Germany. They were all produced in Canada and later on in the United States.

JF – And did you visit libraries in Toronto, Washington and New York?

EZ – Regularly, regularly, including the Holocaust Museum Library in Washington DC.

JF – What you were turning out was at variance with the conventional wisdom about the World War Two history?

EZ – Exactly. I went to the Imperial War Museum in England, for instance, and the Wiener Library and so on. I was gathering all these documents – they were at variance with what the general wisdom seemed to be, and so that's how I became to be this – in German Querdenker, somebody who is like the fly in the ointment.

JF – And so what period of time are we talking about – late 70s or are we talking about the 80s now?

EZ – We are talking from the early 70s to the beginning of the 80s. The first police raid in Germany because of my by then considerable fame and worldwide reach due to my newsletter that was going to 43 countries at the time. The police raids took place in Germany basically

against my tape recorded interviews and then my newsletter and my booklets.

JF – The raids were targeting recipients of your newsletter?

EZ – Yeah but illegally. The German authorities had broken the banking secret, or whatever, and they were using the receipts from payments for books and book orders, tape recording orders and outright donations. And they were raiding these people's homes and seizing all my publications – they would at four or five o'clock in the morning, you know.

JF – They were raiding homes of German citizens who were interested in your research on World War Two and depriving them of possessions they had purchased perfectly legally in order to implement a political agender.

EZ – Yeah, that's exactly what it was.

JF – What laws were they reportedly enforcing by these raids on the homes of German citizens and the appropriation of their personal possessions?

EZ – They have all kinds of repressive laws that they had adopted already in the 60s when there had been swastikas smeared on Synagogues and so on. So they had a legal handle to do what they did. What it was is, they would come to these homes – many of my supporters were World War Two generation, and they would bust into their houses at four or five in the morning, bring six or seven cops, and when they were women, women cops, and they would go through their belongings and seize … they wanted to especially have one book which I had published, called *The Green Book*, in German *An Mein Volk* – meaning 'To My People', in which I outlined what the problem was. They took ultimately truckloads full of the stuff I had sent over the years, and concentrated it in Stuttgart. They charged me then under these anti-revisionist laws and for one-and-a-half, almost two years, we fought them in the Stuttgart court and to the surprise of everybody I won my case.

JF – Fascinating.

EZ – And they had to give back, seized by now, you know they had seized my bank account, and the people, of course, didn't know that and so they were donating money and spending money for the Amis [Americans], which was supposed to be a checking account in Europe. And when I won my case they had to give me what had accumulated – DM50,000.

JF – What year was that Ernst?

EZ – We are talking 1980/81.

JF – So in 1980/81 they were enforcing these laws that are really prohibitions on freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of the press. They would be viewed from the American law and international perspective.

EZ – Yeah, absolutely, and of course I was safe and secure back in Canada, and I was trying to be careful in order not to kind of jeopardise the lives and careers of these old people.

JF – How were you represented in Germany in the courts? Were you there personally or no?

EZ – No, I never went there, because I knew I had an arrest warrant out, my attorney told me that, my German attorney. And I had a German attorney for 15 years I hadn't met before and he fought these cases and used to run and also won that decisive case against what they call hate literature, you know.

JF – He must be quite brilliant.

EZ – He died unfortunately after my trial in Mannheim – very young …

JF – And his name was?

EZ – Rieger, Jürgen Rieger

JF – I am going to speculate, but I am going to guess is that it was probably not from natural causes.

EZ – Well, they say it was.

JF – What is said and what is true are not necessarily the same.

EZ – Yeah, so what happened was, after the raids Jim Fetzer, something odd happened. Up until that time the Canadian authorities and the Canadian police, and the politicians who had a say in Canadian affairs treated me with a kind of kid gloves and very respectfully, but when the raids in Germany took place, that was like a declaration, and open season on Ernst Zündel, and from that moment on January 25th, no March 25th 1981, I became a public target and the persecution never let off to this day.

JF- To this day.

EZ – To this day. And so, after the raids, I won my case, and so the next thing is, the authorities did not renew my passport, my German passport. And so I spent six years in the Canadian gulag, virtually out there as we say in Siberia, you know. I could not travel, I could not visit my brother in the United States, I could not go to Europe, I could not visit my mother, because I no longer had a valid passport.

JF – So you couldn't even travel to the United States?

EZ – I could not go across because I had no more valid passport for six years!

JF – And you were being ostracised internally in Canada politically?

EZ – Ah, well, boy, I can tell you that. The persecution and vilification from the 25th March 1981 on was relentless and I have to say vicious and continuous.

JF – And it took the form of letters to the editor, editorials and the whole like forms of public denunciations, political speeches.

EZ – Newscasts, ministers, everybody who wanted to get a cheap headline dumped on Ernst – ha, ha. I never knew I was such a bad guy until that time.

JF – Ernst, this is unbelievable. We are going to take our final break. This is Jim Fetzer your host on *The Real Deal,* concluding my conversation with Ernst Zündel.

JF – Ernst, this is really astonishing that after that raid, even though you would eventually prevail in court, you were subjected to all of this abuse, public attacks, censorship and so forth. You were denied renewal of your passport, you could not travel, as you compare it to a gulag. When you won your case – how long did it take between the raids and the actual process and the legal aspects in order to prevail in court? And was there any change then, evidently, my inference is, there was no change politically in your position? …

EZ – It made no difference to the Germans, it made no difference to the Canadian authorities or the agitation that went on by the various lobbies that had targeted me, and the thing is, I won my case ultimately in the highest court in Germany, and they had to give me my passport back.

So I won the case outright in the beginning, and then when they yanked my passport, my attorney had to go, if we won it in the highest administrative court, they had to give me my German passport back, but they only gave it to me for one year. Normally a German gets a passport for 10 years. So we immediately re-filed again. After another year of not having a passport, I was finally forced by the highest administrative court for the German authorities to issue me a 10 year passport.

And now, after that 10-year passport had run its course, they refused to extend it because they had passed a new law that a German could lose his passport for political activities. And it is that expired passport that started all this travail my being kicked out of the United States because I had no valid document. And when I went across the Canadian border, in handcuffs by US marshals, they used this that I had an expired passport to incarcerate me, and for the next seven years I never saw daylight again.

JF – That's astonishing.

EZ – Unbelievable story. I got a little ahead of myself. I was charged in Germany, and won my cases over there outright, to the astonishment of everybody else, and then I was charged criminally in Canada under a law from 1800 – no from 1275 where the King of England had passed some kind of law that did not allow singers in taverns singing ballads on how bad the king was and so on. It was called 'The False News Law'. And that law was such an obscure law that my lawyers and I had not ever thought that I was going to be charged under this false news law. It was 800 year old almost. And it had not been enforced, except for once in 1905. And so I was utterly stunned when I am charged suddenly by this thing, had to go to court and from that moment on I did a kind of rotating door appearance in courts, and never, never, never again was without litigation.

JF – And of course legal representation is expensive.

EZ – I was drained, I was drained financially. All the money that I had saved – and I was a, as you know, quite a successful graphic artist. Eventually my own money ran out, my graphic arts company was bankrupted by these things, because the publicity was so fierce and viral, then only the book purchases were keeping me alive. Then the perversity happened, the Canadian Government yanked my mail rights from me. I could not receive or send any mail.

JF - You are kidding me!

EZ - Yeah, I could not receive or send any mail on pain of four years imprisonment.

JF - This is inhumane!

EZ – And so then I appealed it. I found myself a lawyer from the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, and a nice little frail lady, and she fought, I appealed against this ban which was my right under legislation. And I appealed this postal ban, and in the longest postal hearing in Canada won my case against the postal hearing. And I got my mail rights back. They had to give me a truckload full of mail which they had collected since.

JF – Really?

EZ – Yeah, Jim I had to go to pay my property taxes – I had to go to the City Hall, went up to the counter and said I am Ernst Zündel I want to pay my property tax. 'We don't do that' – I said look, I am banned from the mail, I am here with my money, will you please take my money, I have to pay my tax. They said: 'We have no facility and no rules blah, blah, blah. It was an embarrassment for me from day one just to pay my taxes and look after my business. All the things that I bought I had to pay by cash, because I could no longer pay my American Express Card or Diners Club. Imagine, 20th century.

JF – A truckload of mail.

EZ – Many of the cheques of course, Jim Fetzer, that were in there that would have helped me to survive were stale ...

JF – In the mail?

EZ – They had expired – because it was two-year old mail

JF – They were defying you of resources that would have made a difference.

EZ – Yeah, and so what happened was – I from that moment on decided now this is going too far, I am now going to fight tooth and nail. And in 1983 I was charged criminally for publishing false news, 1984 there was like a grand jury in panel in Canada; in America it is called a preliminary hearing that lasted for two weeks, and I fought strenuously, and was convicted. I spent in the decade of the 80s, I spent twelve times in prison.

JF – You were convicted under this ancient law? …
EZ – under this ancient law …
JF – for false news reporting false news, but, but, but - how were they able to establish the news you were reporting was false?
EZ – Well, this is exactly it – when I was in front, you know, in front of the courts, they denied me – similar to what they do in Europe, they denied me to submit evidence. For instance, World War Two area photographs of the camps and so on. And so, after get this nine-and-a-half-year, Jim Fetzer, after nine-and-a-half years of continuous legal warfare in the 80s, I finally prevailed in 1992 August 27th, in front of Canada's highest court, the Supreme Court, which ruled that Ernst Zündel as a member of a minority must have the right to his historical viewpoint, even if the majority thinks it is wrong or false, I must have a right to present it, as long as I present it peacefully and democratically. And they struck down that law from 1275.
JF – Fascinating.
EZ – So, the Canadian Criminal Court had it altered, and this is Ernst's revenge, because in Canada the Criminal Court is French and English, and suddenly there were one-and-a-half to two pages empty, because that law was declared illegal, unconstitutional.
JF – Did that have reverberations for the UK as well? The Commonwealth as a whole?
EZ – I don't know that. I was happy that it was in Canada it had reverberations, because now suddenly I had the right to speak. My enemies were so stunned, Jim, that I had peace for about a year or year-and-a-half, and then they re-charged me.
JF – And then they re-charge you?
EZ – They re-charged me.
JF – And then they re-charged you under a law that had found to be invalid?
EZ – No under a different law, under a different law.
JF – Seems it took them a year to figure out how to come after you
EZ – Yeah, they were institution shopping, you know, and finally these were these powerful detractors of a certain ethnic group …
JF – What law were they now pursuing?
EZ – Now let me see, what was the law…
JF – Some kind of hate speech?
EZ – I don't remember - No they never ever during my entire career charged me under the hate law. Anyway they dragged me once more – they went to the police and pressed charges, and the police took another seven months, three different police forces to investigate my activities and after seven months said: 'We are not going to charge Ernst Zündel again.
JF – Good for them.
EZ – Yes I was so surprised, three police forces. And of course my enemies were furious. Then came the Supreme Court decision which was pending at the time, and the Supreme Court finally set me free. And after that was over, they dragged me before a political tribunal, called The Canadian Human Rights Commission.
JF - What year is this now?
EZ – We are talking here 1995.
JF - In 1995.
EZ – Yeah, I litigated for nine-and-a-half years to free myself – twelve times in jail in the meantime. Because every time in Canada when your case comes up before the courts you have to check in at the prison. So that they can take you in handcuffs, and that they know you are going to be there for the date that is slated for you.
JF – In Canada, if you are charged with a crime, you are incarcerated to make sure you are not going to flee?
EZ – Well, I was out on bail - $10,000 bail, property bond and so on. But still, before a court case, and I had so many court appearances, Jim Fetzer, I had flow charts in my office to know where and at what time and what month I was going to have to appear. So each time when you have a court appearance, as a man out on bail, I had to check into our Toronto prison, in order that they could take me by paddy wagon in the morning to the court.
JF – And this was the standard procedure? This wasn't specific to you but it was of course one of humiliation?
EZ – Well, people were saying that I was getting a little 'Sonderbehandlung' special treatment, you know.
JF – Yeah I don't doubt ...
EZ – But in the end, I'll give you the other side of the coin. It kept my name in front of the Canadian public, and I was interviewed, I nearly said day and night, you know. I mean, I became a household word in Canada because of the persecution.
JF – I can believe that, and quite justifiably, I mean your case is so extraordinary and so outrageous. I mean, it defies any intellectual principles. I can imagine this, I mean, this idea that punishing someone because they have a point of view that is at variance with a prevailing wisdom is simply outrageous and absurd.
EZ – Yeah, so what happen is then Jim, they dragged me, after I won in the Supreme Court, they dragged me before this Human Rights Commission which is an eminently political body, appointed by at the whim and at the pleasure of the Prime Minister, the ruling Prime Minister. And this political tribunal, called Human Rights Tribunal, they had a ruling that says – Truth is no Defence.
JF – Truth is no defence – ha, ha!
EZ – Right. Of course my sole defence has always been, I am searching for a historical truth, this is my version of the truth. I am not asking anyone

to believe it. I was giving them my version of what I considered my political or historical truth, you know.
JF – How could any tribunal or commission ever adopt a principle that truth is no defence? That's astounding to me.
EZ – Shamelessly they did and still do.
JF – So what happened before this Human Rights Commisssion? It seems to me grossly misnamed under these conditions.
EZ – Oh, can you imagine it. So finally, anyway we fought and I fought – I generated the money, oh man I am telling you, sometimes I had legal costs of $15,000 a week, $15,000 a week. Yeah, so by then I had met Ingrid Rimland, my wife. We were not married then, and what happened is now I was in front of this tribunal and bombs appeared, mobs appeared 2,000, 3,000, 5,000 people – demonstrators gathering before my house, intimidating my staff trying to stone the building. 100, 200, 300 policemen.
JF – These were mobs that were opposed to you – having the freedom to speak?
EZ – Yeah, The police told me they were hired for a hamburger some french fries a coke and $10 or something.
JF – How outrageous! These were political stunts, this was political theatre.
EZ – Yeah, pressure was put on the authorities not to relent with me, you know.
JF – This is like the Republican lawyers down in Florida who were storming the election boards who were counting ballots.
EZ – That's it. Jim what happened was I fought and I fought one year, two years, three years, and suddenly when I did not cave in, bombs appeared, bomb threats appeared, these mobs appeared in front of my house, and one of these – I was away on a speaking tour with my lawyer in British Columbia and – some unknown person, to this day, unknown to this day, burnt my house down.
JF – No!
EZ – Yea, and so …
JF – Where were you residing at the time?
EZ – In that house!
JF – Yeah –in which community?
EZ – In Toronto, downtown Toronto.
JF – You had a home in downtown Toronto that was burnt to the ground subjected to arson?
EZ – Yeah – they burnt it down on 8th May 1995 to celebrate Germany's defeat in World War Two.
JF – To celebrate Germany's defeat in World War Two they burnt down your house?
EZ – That's right. Unluckily I was out in Vancouver with my lawyers speechifying, turned on the evening news in the motel. A friend had come naturally in the morning, knocked at the door, at six o'clock in the morning – Ernst come quick, turn on the TV, your house is burning in Toronto. And here I am lying in my pyjamas in this hotel room in Vancouver and I can see my library going up in flames.
JF – How aweful!
EZ – I saw it was a fire alarm. They closed down the whole downtown area and a main drag and I saw by the television news which section of my library, which contains 6,000 volumes, was burning at that time.
JF – Unbelievable!
EZ – Talk about book burning!
JF – How disgraceful!
EZ – So I flew back to Toronto and gave a crackerjack series of press conferences, and began to rebuild my house. Only one little snag. I had had no insurance, because previous to that a bomb had gone off in my house.
JF – The insurer dropped your insurance?
EZ – They dropped me into cold. I had no insurance and I had two of my floor – my library gone and 30 years of my research painstakingly assembled over the case burnt to a crisp. Yeah.
JF – That is just gut wrenching. Anyone who engages in scholarship would recognise the dimensions of this travesty.
EZ – Yeah, yeah. Then I met Ingrid, my wife. And she came from California, came up to see me, and so we walked through the stinking, dripping top floors that had to be eventually taken off, and all my library gone, and she said how can I help? And I said well, I grabbed into my pocket and there was an envelope singed at the edges and soaking wet and there were $850 in it. And she said what is that? Well I've found that, it was in my pocket and I just found that. And she said, what do you want to do with it? Well, I said, maybe you could take lessons, because I didn't know about, it was the beginning of the Internet. And so, Ingrid went to San Diego University or some place and took lessons on how to set up a website.
JF – How wonderful, wonderful.
EZ – Unbeknown to me, guaranteed, hand on the Bible, she chose the word 'Zundelsite'.
JF – Ernst now, this is 1995?
EZ – Yeah, 1995, 1995, 8th May
JF – I need a concise summation on how you got from there where you are today now.
EZ – Ok, I'll give you that in a little bit split. The website went up, Ingrid has called 'The Zundelsite', and then a worldwide boycott happened, because the German authorities shut down the server in San Juan in California. And that created an international firestorm from the internet community and students around the United States especially and in Europe mirrored the Zundelsite. And so shortly after, two months or something, six weeks, seven weeks, the authorities caved in and the Zundelsite survived, because now there are all these 18 mirror sites around the world. That once again caused an international brouhaha. But I then realized I had

no more protection in Canada, not by the authorities, not by the local police, because after all the house had burnt down and nobody was making serious efforts to find the arsonists, and that's when I decided together with Ingrid, we were going to get married and I was going to come to the United States. And I did, in 2000 we were married and I moved to the United States, Tennessee and lived there, I thought, happily ever after in retirement. But not so for my enemies. One morning I was arrested by a party of three different US organisations – marshals, immigration service and so on, and I was taken in handcuffs from my home with nothing but my American media association press cards and some money in my pocket. And then I was shipped to Blount County Jail, and was never allowed to see an American. The judge had no arrest warrant that they could show me. They just said I had missed an immigration hearing or meeting with an immigration official. That was the last time I was in the United States. Legally I had been fingerprinted by the FBI, I'd been given a social security number, I had been given a permit that I could work, and yet they declared me that I missed this hearing and shipped me out of the country without ever seeing an American judge.

JF - Unbelievable!

EZ – And so, when I went across the border I had an expired German passport. They didn't ship me to Germany where my passport was from. For some strange reason they shipped me back to Canada. And the Canadian authorities immediately arrested me at the Canadian border because I had no valid documents – it was expired. And I spent for the next two years legally litigating that I could remain in Canada or return to the United States.

JF – I have no doubt this was all carefully contrived by those who wanted to do you ill.

EZ – Oh, yeah, Jim Fetzer, there is a story to be told by some investigative reporter. It's not going to be me, because this is the first time that I am speaking to somebody in this detail. Anyway, after two years in Canada, in solitary confinement, with 24 hours light on a day, the orange suit of the terrorists, I was declared a security risk in Canada, and I was unceremoniously thrown out of the country. In my cell was 24 hours light on, no toothbrush, no soap, no towel, my bedding was changed after three-and-a-half months – it was hell.

JF – What year was this?

EZ – 2003-2004.

JF - So this is post 911?

EZ – Yeah, I was declared a security threat under these newly passed anti-terrorist laws. And I was taken out of Canada by the former Minister of Justice in Canada. He was the presiding judge, and every time I appeared before him, the lawyers for the national security establishment met with him in camera, neither my lawyer nor I were ever called. Who appeared, what they said, what the accusations were, in other words it was like a patriot act inquisition.

JF – Yeah, its incredible, and ironic, because we have adopted so many of the laws that justified the Nazis' persecution of minorities in Germany.

EZ – Yeah, and so Jim, I appealed the case to the Supreme Court in Canada; they didn't look at the case. Then another person an Arab was shipped out of Canada. Another Arab who was also called a security threat appealed it and the Canadian Supreme Court declared the very law under which I was railroaded out of the country unconstitutional. But by then I was already in prison in Germany – for the next five years.

JF – So when you were kicked out of Canada they brought you to Germany. How did you arrive back in Germany?

EZ – Ha, they brought me in a specially chartered jet, with a seven-man contingent, with a person in charge of expulsions from Canada and high political big wigs, RCMP federal police, in a chartered jet that cost the Canadian taxpayer $245,000. I was the only passenger, and I was handcuffed with leg irons for the whole eight-hour trip.

JF - So you were a dangerous criminal instead of a historical revisionist?

EZ – Yeah, and so I was picked up at one o'clock at night at Frankfurt Airport and immediately taken into investigative custody, and never saw freedom again for the next five years.

JF - Now you are out on probation?

EZ - Now I have served my, all told over seven years and a few weeks, and at the end of my five year maximum prison term I received three years probation, and so last year I saw my probation officer, and that will end on 1st of March next year.

JF – I can't tell you how much I admire you and how much your strength and courage and conviction are an inspiration for the world and everyone who cares about truth and justice!

EZ – Now Jim Fetzer, I want to end – I suppose we are running to the end of the time – I just want to say – all these experiences Jim have not soured me on the United States and not even Canada, because the Anglo-Saxon, I was a beneficiary of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence until the Patriot Act changed everything. Had it not been for the Patriot Act I would have been living for the last eight years with my wife in the Tennessee Woods, have painted, have a gallery there. I would have enriched America with the fruits of my labour and my talent. As I said to you before, I am a dyed-in-the-wool Liberal of the 19th century stripe, and I am quintessentially an American of the style of Thomas Jefferson. The world that I would like to live in is the world of Thomas

Jefferson and George Washington, and I am longing to get back to the United States.

JF – Well, Ernst I share your concern for historical revisionism because as a student of 911 the entire event was a fabrication, it was a national security event that was approved at the highest levels of the American Government, my researches convince me of that. And I am doing everything I can to expose the sham of that historical event just as you have done what you can to expose the hypocrisy about other historical events. And I cannot thank you enough for coming on this programme with me and sharing your spirits.

EZ - Yeah, I don't want to forget to mention that in the 29 pages of charges against me in Germany, there were eight charges against my writings against 911.

JF - Really?

EZ - My first newsletter post 911 was issued on 23rd September and in which I already outlined what is now public knowledge, but I heard you say on the Alex Jones show on the 23rd …

JF - of September 2001, already?

EZ – 2001, I said in my newsletter worldwide. And eight charges were against me, and I did not want to have a holocaust trial in Germany. I knew I hadn't a chance of a snowball in hell. I wanted to have a 911 trial in Germany. And when the judges saw that I had mustered all kinds of experts on this topic, already in 2005, Jim, they dropped all 911 related charges.

JF – Fascinating! Is that available anywhere, your 911 research?

EZ – It must be some place. I have been so disgusted by what has happened to me. You are the first person after my ordeal, I can call it that, you know, that I have ever talked to at such length. Because of what I saw you say on that Alex Jones channel, and what my wife told me what kind of a man you were, then I saw the bio of your research you had done over the years, I thought to myself, although it is dangerous for me to say this, you know, to speak out in public, I thought that if anybody was going to give me a fair shake, it was going to be Professor Jim Fetzer.

JF – Was that bio on Wikipedia?

EZ – A part of it. Ingrid told me that you were unhappy with what they called you in there.

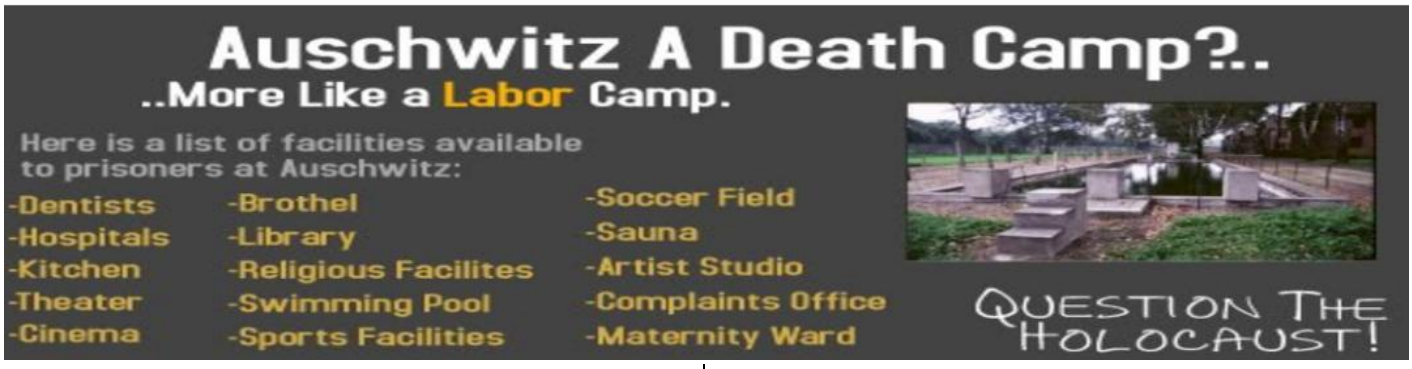
JF – They have butchered my bio, I mean they just cut it out. They cut it down, they had taken off everything significant, everything that was evidential or scientific or probative from my Wiki. This has just happened, I published a new piece about it, entitled *James Henry Fetzer Wikipedia Not*, which is just another illustration in which thought and information is being controlled how censorship is being imposed of which you are the world's most sterling example, Ernst. I can't thank you enough for coming on the show.

EZ – I appreciate you and all your efforts, and you of course are the ideal person to realize what they use the Patriot Act for.

JF – Ernst, you are a magnificent human being, I can't thank you enough. I am so glad you were here. Thanking my Special Guest, Ernst Zündel, for this extraordinary conversation.

HOLOCAUST DEPROGRAMMING COURSE

Free yourself from a lifetime of Holo-brainwashing about
"Six Million" Jews "gassed" in "Gas Chambers Disguised as Shower Rooms"



An Introduction to Holocaust Revisionism

"Care must be taken not to give a platform for deniers… or seek to disprove the deniers' position through normal historical debate and rational argument."

— 'Guidelines for Teaching about the Holocaust' at the Stockholm International Forum, 2000.

*

"One should not ask, how this mass murder was made possible. It was technically possible, because it happened. This has to be the obligatory starting-point for any historical research regarding this topic. We would just like to remind you: There is no debate regarding the existence of the gas chambers, and there can never be one."

— "34 reputable historians" published in the prominent French daily Le Monde on February 21, 1979

*

"It is necessary to recognize that the lack of traces involves the inability to directly establish the reality of the existence of homicidal gas chambers."

— French 'historian' Jacques Baynac, Le Nouveau Quotidien (Lausanne, Switzerland), Sept.3, 1996,p. 14.

"Mass human cyanide gas chambers have never existed in human history." The affirmation here is that normal hygiene technology functioned in an ordinary, normal manner in the German labour camps: that is the core essence of what is today meant by "Holocaust denial."
"The three victor nations, Russia, America and Britain, collaborated together at Nuremberg to fabricate the horrorillusion, which would enable the US/UK to gain the post-war moral high ground, even after incinerating the German cities with two million tons of bombs. People were loath to believe that such a thing could have happened – until maybe after Iraq, when we saw how British-American intelligence had fabricated the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) lie without a tremor of conscience. Only then, I suggest, does it start to dawn upon the world that the notion of big human gas chambers was the original WMD hoax."
– Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom Breaking the Spell — The Holocaust, Myth & Reality

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"The Holocaust is a deeply anchored belief even in people who know very little about it. We can see that not only does disbelief in the Holocaust myth threaten modern Jewish identity as shaped by political Zionism, but for others it brings into question the credibility of those in authority who told everyone it was true: the state, the churches, the schools, and media of every kind. These sources are the same ones people trust and depend on every day for information. If these trusted authorities are wrong about the Holocaust, what else are they wrong about? What other dishonesties are they promoting?"
– John Weir, The Holocaust as Myth: Betraying the Public Trust

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"If the Holocaust were unimportant, we wouldn't have around 20 countries on this planet outlawing its critical investigation. In fact, this is the only historical topic that is regulated by penal law. This is proof for the fact that the powers that be consider this topic to be the most important issue to keep under their strict control. Those censoring, suppressing powers are the real criminals—not the historical dissidents they send to prison."
– Germar Rudolf, Logic and Reason Can and Will Destroy the Holocaust Establishment

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"The rising flood, particularly on the Internet, that is bringing to the world's knowledge the spectacular achievements of historical revisionism is not suddenly going to halt its advance or return towards its source."
– Robert Faurisson, The revisionists' total victory on the historical and scientific level

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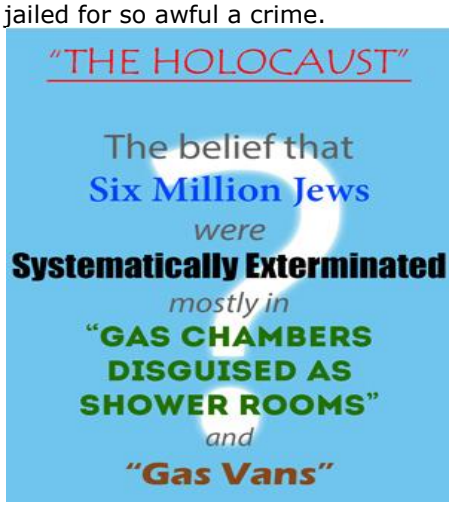
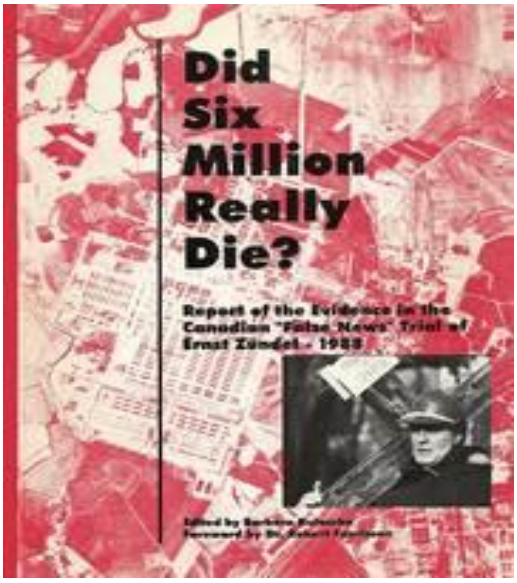
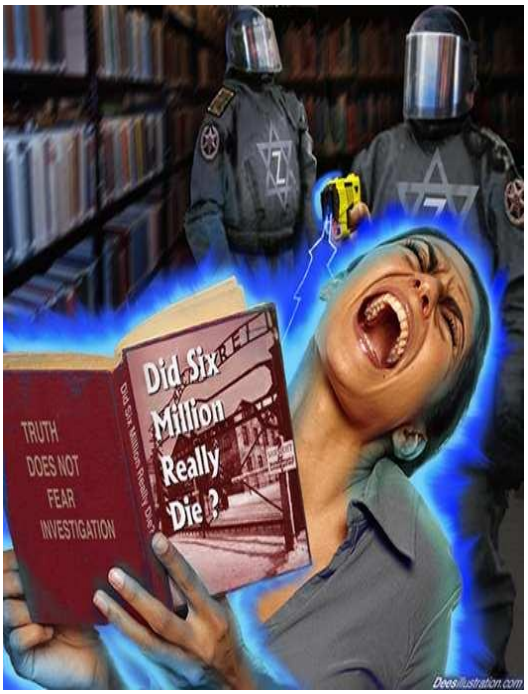
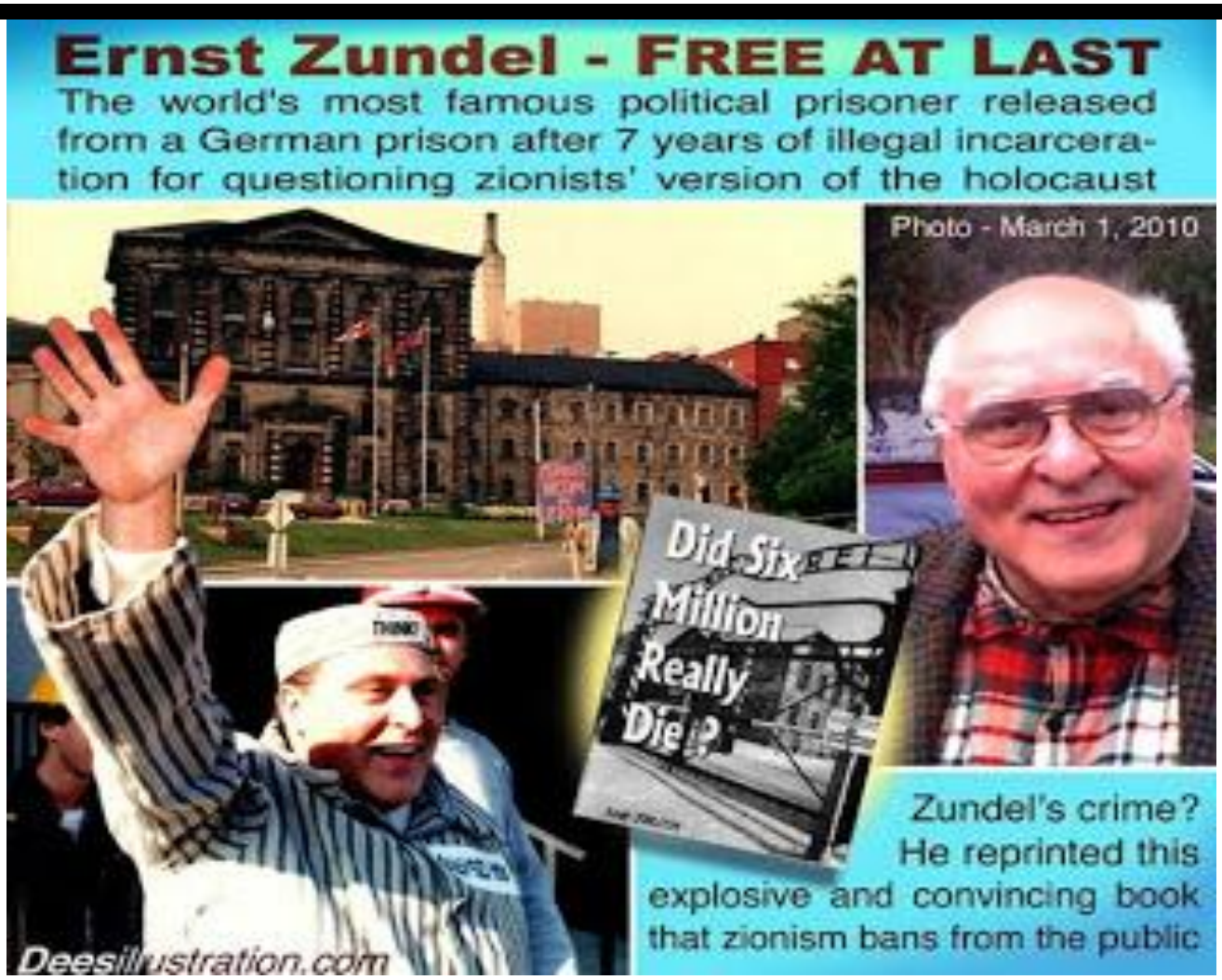
1. The only thing at Auschwitz resembling a human gas chamber was constructed in 1946 by Stalin.
2. Not a single diagnosis of death by cyanide poisoning is on record for any German labour camp.
3. No trace whatever remains of the millions of bodies allegedly gassed in the German labour camps.
4. None of the war generals after the war who wrote their memoirs made any allusion to human gas chambers or indeed to any intention to exterminate an ethnic group.
5. The Red Cross made normal, routine visits to Auschwitz during the war, and its published reports made no allusion to any ongoing human gassing there.
6. No authentic documents attesting to "The Holocaust" exist anywhere.
7. The Bad Arolsen archives list everyone who lived and died in all the German labour camps. The question naturally arises as to what is the total number recorded in this tremendous archive. Clearly the managers of this archive are not at liberty to tell of this or they would be jailed for so awful a crime.









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Remember German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer's words of wisdom:

The Jews, with their marked gift for calculating, live, already for the longest time, *according to the principle of race****, which is why they are resisting its consistent application with utmost violence.***

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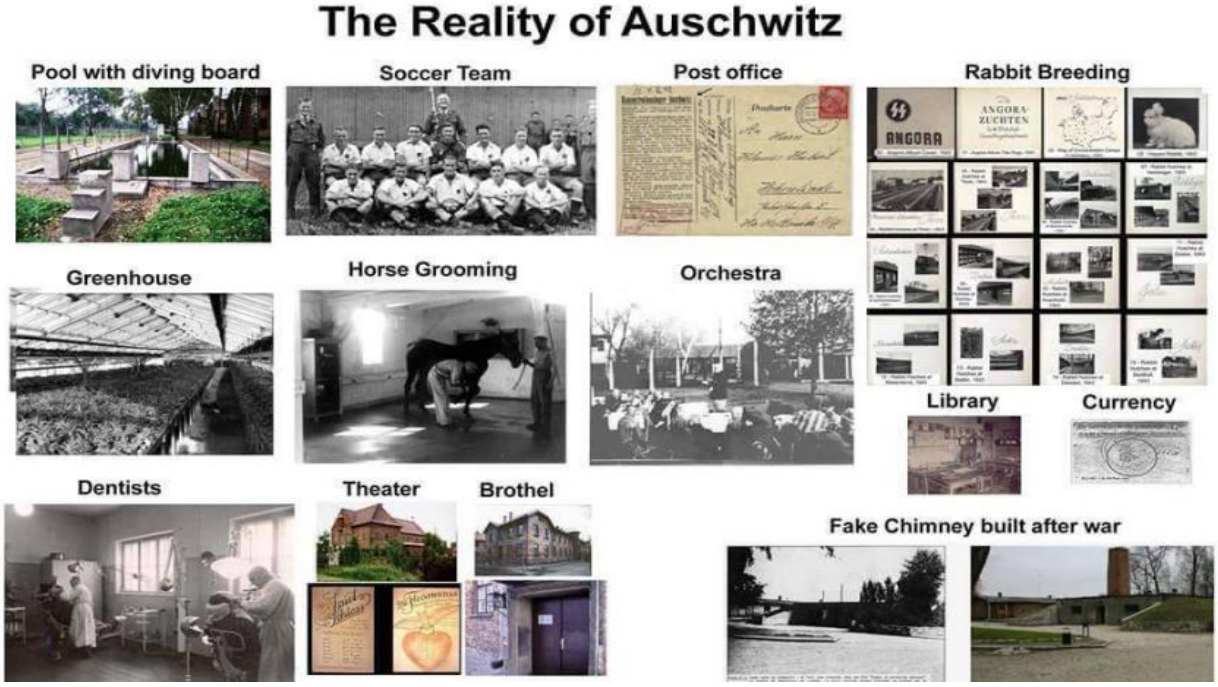
LIST OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO PRISONERS AT THE ALLEGED DEATH CAMP OF AUSCHWITZ IN POLAND



NO MORE LIES! DON'T BE IGNORANT OF THE FACTS!

<u>Tell that to those who are living on a Holocaust Lie!</u>

Sibling Holocaust survivor descendants discover 500 long lost relatives

After a lifetime believing their entire family perished, two siblings found they have over 500 relatives.

By Tamara Zieve, August 1, 2017 18:23

Members of the Kukla family, reunited. (photo credit: Courtesy)

A brother and sister who thought they and their offspring were their family's sole living descendants of Holocaust survivors have recently discovered that they have 500 relatives.

Their story was shared on Tuesday by MyHeritage, a startup that provides tools for building family trees and locating relatives. The company played a crucial role in uniting the large family.

Israeli siblings Alex Kafri, 71, and Dorit Yarom, 68, were never acquainted with any relatives outside their immediate family.

"We knew everything about my mother's side of the family; I grew up with the knowledge that her siblings and uncles and aunts died in the Holocaust," Kafri said. He recalled his mother's numerous trips to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial Museum to commemorate her family and to search for information about relatives.

"But all my life, we had a lot of questions about our father's side of the family. He never wanted to talk about his family," Kafri explained. His mother had fled to Israel from Germany before the Holocaust, and his father had been among the first pioneers in Israel from Lithuania. Both passed away years ago. Kafri spent over a decade searching for relatives on his father's side, but the task proved difficult as his father had informally changed his family name from Kukla to Kafri when he moved to Israel from Lithuania. Kafri was unaware of this name change as well as the fact that his father had a middle name, Yitzhak. Additionally, the name of his father's place of birth had changed from Kovno to Kaunus.

On the eve of Holocaust Remembrance Day, Kafri's daughter alerted him to a Facebook post written by a man connected to the Kukla family, who described how, through MyHeritage, his relatives had tracked him and welcomed him into their large family. Similar to Kafri, he too had thought his entire family had perished in the Holocaust. Ziv Melamud, who wrote the post, works in the police force. "My daughter works for the police, too, and she saw the post, immediately called me and sent me the post – it was a coincidence from above," Kafri told The Jerusalem Post on Tuesday, remarking that the chain of events showed him one must never lose hope.

Kafri commented on the post that he was also a descendant of the Kukla family and was looking for relatives. That evening, Aliza Godfrey from Seattle and Ian Levine from London, both of whom manage the Kukla family tree, called Kafri, who gave them the limited information he had about his family. The Kukla lineage project began over 20 years ago, revealing information about 10 siblings who had produced hundreds of offspring. The family held a massive reunion in London in July, with all 500 attending from 15 different countries. Kafri was among them and described the occasion as "very special."

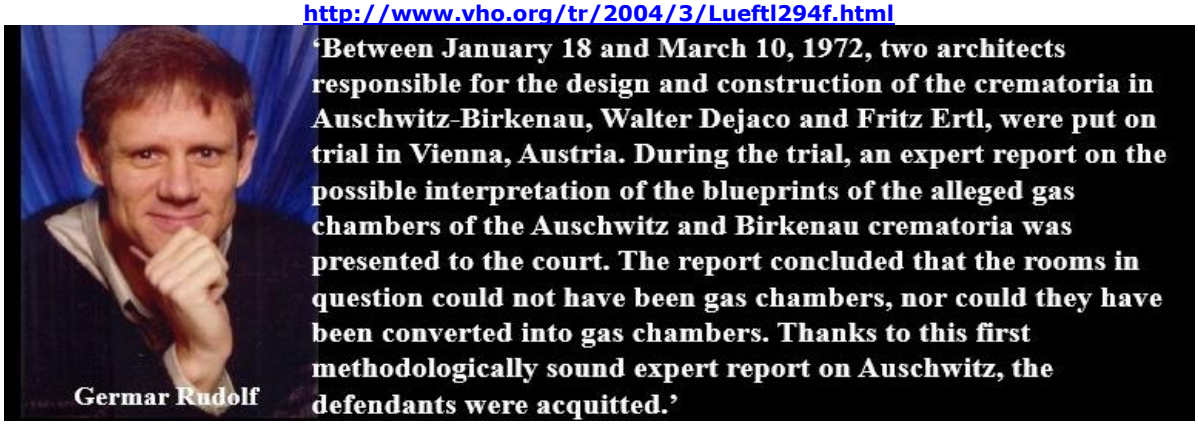
"My guess is that my father did not want to talk about his family because of a guilty conscience that he could not help his parents flee from the Holocaust; I think he harbored feelings of guilt about their fate because he abandoned them," Kafri reflected. His father moved to Israel in 1920 at the age of 20, one of the Achva group of pioneers from Lithuania.

"According to historical information I read about the group, I understood that parents of the youths were vehemently opposed to their immigration to Israel. Some parents in Lithuania sat shiva [mourning period] for their children who had moved to Israel. Perhaps it also hurt him that he did not part with his parents on good terms before their bitter end," Kafri added.

http://www.jpost.com/Diaspora/Holocaust-survivors-find-over-500-lost-family-members-after-years-alone-501336

1972: A Somewhat Different Auschwitz Trial - Contractors of Auschwitz Tried in Vienna

http://www.vho.org/tr/2004/3/Lueftl294f.html



Engineer's Deathbed Confession:
We Built Morgues, not Gas Chambers

Walter Schreiber worked as a senior engineer in the branch office in Kattowitz for the construction activities of his firm and was also responsible for constructions in the concentration camp Auschwitz and its sub-camps. He was interviewed about Auschwitz in the year 1998 by Dipl.-Ing. Walter Lüftl, who had been President of the Austrian Society of Civil Engineers until 1992.

Lüftl: *Do you know anything about introduction hatches in the reinforced concrete ceilings?*

Schreiber: *No, not from memory. But since these cellars were also intended to serve as air raid shelters as a secondary purpose, introduction holes would have been counter-productive. I would certainly have objected to such an arrangement.*

http://www.vho.org/tr/2004/3/Lueftl294f.html

Who Were the Real Book Burners?

By John Wear

So alarming are the current waves and forms of "Book Burning" in Western Nations that we would like to bring forward a brief extract from the Epilogue of the book **Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath & Atrocities of WWII.**

https://wearswar.wordpress.com/the-book-germanys-war/

Today, in 2017, on a daily basis we wake up to multiple forms of "Book Burning" including but not limited to:

1. Retailers deciding arbitrarily to no longer carry certain titles and subjects;

2. Internet search engines and social media platforms adjusting algorithms directing people away from certain titles and subjects;

3. Internet search engines and social media platforms banning or shadow banning user channels, accounts, websites;

4. Publishing Houses deciding to reject new books addressing certain subjects and refusing to re-print out of stock titles of those subjects despite demand;

5. Declarations that historical Statues and Monuments need to be removed; Parks and Public venues need be renamed; and

6. Regulating the English language through redefining existing words and creating new ones to promote reeducation and social change.

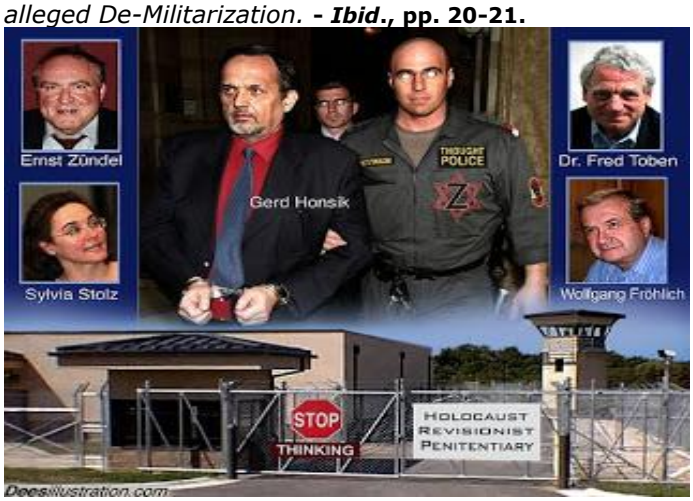
Notably, the focus of the above censorship is *not* on reducing violent or pornographic content in music, movies, books and the internet. It is timely to reflect on this as you read the following passage. Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath & Atrocities of World War II

Epilogue - National Socialist Book Burning

Most people have heard of the National Socialist book burning. It happened on May 10, 1933, when mostly pornographic and other literature deemed to be anti-German was publicly set afire. Few people realize that the Allies removed and then destroyed no fewer than **34,635 titles** of books and brochures from German libraries and bookstores after they conquered Germany. This is many times more books destroyed by the Allies than were destroyed by National Socialist Germany. Even today books doubting the Holocaust story can lead to a house search and confiscation of the incriminating literature, with fines and jail time meted out to the owner of the books. - **Schmidt, Hans, *Hitler Boys in America: Re-Education Exposed*, Pensacola, FL: Hans Schmidt Publications, 2003, pp. 47-48.**

The destruction of large sections of German literature was part of the Allied reeducation program for Germany. Hans Schmidt describes his experience of the Allied treatment of Germans after World War II:

As far as the German people were concerned, the victors wanted only a malleable mass of dispirited, destitute, hungry, cowering and defenseless Teutons who knew the way to physical survival was to placate every whim of the victors. A still proud German was (always!) immediately branded a…Nazi; worse than a criminal….

I still vividly remember that soon after our defeat the victors set about to destroy all traditions and institutions that represented Germany. They did this under the spurious concept encased into even more spurious laws "to free the German people from Militarism and National Socialism." Absolutely no organization except the Roman Catholic Church was allowed to continue functioning: not even the Red Cross, nor any other charitable organization, no public or private administration, no bank, no newspaper or magazine, no radio station—the list went on….

To me personally it was also disturbing to see that all well-known traditional publications (newspapers and magazines) had been forced out of existence, and new firms with new names appeared on the horizon. In addition all that which we consider part of a nation's historic tradition was purposely destroyed, eradicated or forbidden in Germany, usually under the guise of an alleged De-Militarization. **- *Ibid*., pp. 20-21.**